



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

PAINTY RIMLESS GLASSES
Will Please Lady
AND IMPROVE HER
EYESIGHT AND APPEARANCE
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
22, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 10,528. 號三廿百五千九萬一第 日九十月一十年申庚 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28th, 1920. 二拜禮 號八廿月二十年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT
SOLE AGENTS
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MACGREGOR &
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A large consignment of **BLISS'S**
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 15,
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Telephone 1219.

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.00 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 p.m. " 15 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 10 " "
5.00 " " 5.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.
11.30 p.m.
SATURDAY
Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAY
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-table,
but not for special cars or for cars obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheques or Compro Order representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1920**, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local.	No. 2 Through Express.	No. 3 Local.	No. 4 Through Express.	No. 5 Local.	No. 6 Through Express.	No. 7 Local.	No. 8 Through Express.	No. 9 Local.	No. 10 Through Express.	No. 11 Local.	No. 12 Through Express.	No. 13 Local.	No. 14 Through Express.	No. 15 Local.	No. 16 Through Express.	No. 17 Local.	No. 18 Through Express.	No. 19 Local.	No. 20 Through Express.	No. 21 Local.	No. 22 Through Express.	No. 23 Local.	No. 24 Through Express.	No. 25 Local.	No. 26 Through Express.	No. 27 Local.	No. 28 Through Express.	No. 29 Local.	No. 30 Through Express.	No. 31 Local.	No. 32 Through Express.	No. 33 Local.	No. 34 Through Express.	No. 35 Local.	No. 36 Through Express.	No. 37 Local.	No. 38 Through Express.	No. 39 Local.	No. 40 Through Express.	No. 41 Local.	No. 42 Through Express.	No. 43 Local.	No. 44 Through Express.	No. 45 Local.	No. 46 Through Express.	No. 47 Local.	No. 48 Through Express.	No. 49 Local.	No. 50 Through Express.	No. 51 Local.	No. 52 Through Express.	No. 53 Local.	No. 54 Through Express.	No. 55 Local.	No. 56 Through Express.	No. 57 Local.	No. 58 Through Express.	No. 59 Local.	No. 60 Through Express.	No. 61 Local.	No. 62 Through Express.	No. 63 Local.	No. 64 Through Express.	No. 65 Local.	No. 66 Through Express.	No. 67 Local.	No. 68 Through Express.	No. 69 Local.	No. 70 Through Express.	No. 71 Local.	No. 72 Through Express.	No. 73 Local.	No. 74 Through Express.	No. 75 Local.	No. 76 Through Express.	No. 77 Local.	No. 78 Through Express.	No. 79 Local.	No. 80 Through Express.	No. 81 Local.	No. 82 Through Express.	No. 83 Local.	No. 84 Through Express.	No. 85 Local.	No. 86 Through Express.	No. 87 Local.	No. 88 Through Express.	No. 89 Local.	No. 90 Through Express.	No. 91 Local.	No. 92 Through Express.	No. 93 Local.	No. 94 Through Express.	No. 95 Local.	No. 96 Through Express.	No. 97 Local.	No. 98 Through Express.	No. 99 Local.	No. 100 Through Express.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
CANTON (at the 5th) dep.	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15

FOR the use of all Men of the Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Room, O.P.O.'s Room, Billiard Room, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitory Laundry "Dayspring"

(Continued from page 2.)

body has been termed called, I think, the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong, with Head-quarters at Shanghai. It is a body capable of gathering and concentrating British public opinion from all parts of China at any moment on any given subject. This is a fact, and I think it is a fact of the greatest importance, and I think that greater co-operation with it I believe to be essential among us in order that we may keep our end up in the difficult times before us. Sir John said at the Conference that it was the most interesting experience of his life, and that he wished it might be repeated, and that he wished it might be the beginning of a new era in his career. I do not believe that we could offer him a more acceptable testimony of our appreciation of his services, than by pledging ourselves to-night to make a success of that new organisation. (Hear, hear.) There is a danger that in the first flush, with such fine success, it might be a little too much for the small and feeble organisations whichumber the earth in so many places, but with whole-hearted support, and by sparing your best man to attend the annual conference and by supporting it by all that in you is, I think it will become a powerful asset at the back of Sir John's success at Peking, as it will be a powerful and virile force for the promotion not only of our own interests in China, but of the interests of the Chinese and of China herself.

SIR JOHN JORDAN, ON THE CONSULAR OFFICER
AND BRITISH MERCHANT.

THE BR. HON. SIR JOHN JORDAN, in reply said: Any success which I achieved in Peking was due very largely to the excellent staff which I had at the Legation. No man had a better staff than I did, composed equally of diplomatic and consular men. I should like to take this opportunity expressing my gratefulness to the staff of the Legation, which I had there all these long years in Peking. I think that we in Peking would be the first to admit that during the storm and stress of the war years, it was the Consular Service in China that bore the heat and burden of the day. That is the service of which I still like to say I am a member. I think that service which we have been connected for over forty years. It is "in many ways a wonderful service, it has a wonderful vitality. I am one of four who went to China forty-four years ago, and we have served in the aggregate over 150 years in China. We are all here now at home hoping to draw conclusions or the little realising of the after life, but for a long time to come to (Applause). Moreover, we are not by any means the seniors in that service. There are to-night, I think as a guest, Sir John McLeary Brown, who retains all his mental vigour and encyclopaedic knowledge. We joined that service 80 years ago. (Applause). We have also here to-night Sir John Brennan who still retains the country on which he and I and who was ten years in China when I arrived. He gave me my first lessons in Chinese, and very soon gave it to me as a hopeless job (Laughter). We have other members of the service here—mere striplings and youths, including Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Fox, who have both been in the Legation. Mr. Jamieson is the key of the mystery of the politics of the South. Mr. Fox is a commercial attaché. I hope those gentlemen recognise that their success is all due to my early training. (Laughter).

[illegible]

with the problems which confronted us and those anxious years, but one thing I can say that these problems would not have been solved, and the difficulties would not have been overcome, had it not been for the operation of all the British communities in the ports in China. (Applause.) I ask you that there are men here to-night, whose names I dare not mention, but who have been and are locally in endless ways and actually sent small contingents (Applause) to the Front at their own expense. (Applause.)

tion. I do not think anything will be done to separate Chinese education, we miles behind (Hear, hear). United States in this year alone have received more students than there are in this country altogether, and that is a remarkable fact. France is making provisions for students in great numbers, though for those leaving France and coming here, I know a great deal about it because I have been to Oxford and Cambridge and have also seen all the Chinese students here in London. They are all most anxious to come to this country, as they consider the education here is better than elsewhere. I am, however, and I agree with the Chairman and hope that the Government will do something, but, as I have been here after time in China, I think that the British merchant in China ought to do something and then I think the Government should be ashamed into doing something.

believe that in the United States several cities at the present moment provide for Chinese students. Seattle, for instance, takes a number every year. We do nothing, and it is a matter which will go on in the future and will affect our British trade very closely indeed if something is not done very soon. //

As to the present state of China, it is very difficult, with my superficial knowledge of the country, to give an accurate picture to the Foreign Office here, to say with that would interest you. Before I left China the North China Relief Fund paid me a pleasing compliment. They said that I had an unerring way of peering into the future and foreseeing what was going to happen in China. I am going to rest upon that reputation and not risk it by making any predictions to-night, but there is no harm, I suppose, in looking at the situation as it stands to-night. There is a famine in China. The two outstanding conditions. The famine is especially affecting 20,000,000 of the finest peasantry in the world. They are in a state of starvation, and we, who have lived for years amongst the Chinese people and have learned to love them, will, I hope, do something on their behalf. I think we might really try to do something practical to show our sympathy. It would only be to show the ocean, but it might be to save lives and would receive the gratitude of the Chinese for ever for a grateful people. I will give you an illustration. About forty years ago this great city sent out a very large sum to the province of Shanxi, when there was a great famine in that province. I visited the province of Shanxi two years ago, and in going about the country I was struck by the number of ruined villages there. On making inquiries I found that they all owed their lives to famine days. However, I told them that the people remembered with great gratitude the assistance, which they received from Great Britain forty years ago in the time of the famine.

With regard to the political situation, have often been asked about it since I came home, and to what it was really due. Our Chairman has spoken of the political situation as being the basis of the present situation. The time of the Tsuchunats dates from the time of the Revolution of 1911. The Governor of the Province already had the old Manchu Governments and substitutes for them what are called Tsuchuns. Yü Shih-k'ai accepted the situation and established the military Governors in all the important provinces. The system went well with a strong man at the head, but his death and the system broke loose and became an anarchy. They turned into themselves, and so they remain until the present day. There are Tsuchuns in China at the present time, I know very well, and some of them claim to have more troops under their single command than the whole United States Army, or the forces allowed the German Empire. One of them says he has 300,000 troops. That is the situation at the present time, and it is a very serious one. A great many representations, a great many remedies have been proposed, and some people consider that the League of Nations would provide panacea for all ills. Then there is the conscription, which some people think will do what is needed. I hope that all will do their utmost towards the elimination of these Tsuchuns. There is a great deal more faith in the force of public opinion. I do not altogether agree with the Chairman in saying that agitation is a deterrent. I am sure it is the only thing which will do away with the troubles in China. I believe that public opinion is forcing its way to the front, and that it will win out eventually. I am a large supply of less than Government. There are Provincial Assemblies, Chambers of Commerce, and other public bodies which are claiming a share in the administration of the country, and there is a strong feeling in favour of Constitutional Government. I am optimistic enough to believe that these things will come right, and that, given time, China will work out its own salvation. (Applause.) Before I sit down I would again say a grateful ye, your guests, are for your hospitality this evening, and for the opportunity it has given us of renewing so many old friendships.

JAPANESE ACTION.

The Tokyo correspondent of *The Times* "Trade Supplement" says that what would appear to be a commendable sequel to the recent controversy regarding the import of anthrax germs through the medium of Japanese brushes is the decision of the Brush Manufacturers' Association of Osaka to install the latest sterilizing and disinfecting apparatus, which, it is understood, is to be in working order shortly. The trade Press at Tokyo has not failed to note the complaints in the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States on the subject of brushes. The accuracy of the allegations made has been denied, but the action now taken shows that the manufacturers are alive to the losses threatening an important trade.

The brush-making industry in Japan, of which Osaka is the centre, is not only among the oldest of the country's export industries, but is among the best organized. This latter piece of information comes from a foreign trader who has been familiar with the Japanese toothbrush in the American market for over 20 years. It is an industry in which the Japanese have little to learn from other nations.

Secretary of State for

acknowledges a list of contributions to the appeal for £150,000 in connection with the London School of Tropical Medicine, the total being £101,412. The subscribers include:—Sir Marcus Samuel, Bt., £5,000; Mr. Samuel Samuel, M.P., £5,000; P. and O. and British India, £5,000; Shell Group, £5,000; Straits Settlements Government, £2,000; Guthrie & Co., £2,000; States, £2,000; Suez Canal Co., £2,000; East Asiatic Co., Ltd., £2,000; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, £1,050; Chartered Bank of Australia, India and China, £1,050; National Bank of India, £1,050; Hongkong Government of, £500; Matheson and Co., Ltd., £500; McLaird Watson and Co., £250; E. D. Sassoon and Co., £250; Mercantile Bank of India, £100.

DECISION TO POSTPONE IT.

It has been decided to postpone until April, 1933, the National Christian Conference which was called to meet in Shanghai in May of next year. This action was taken on December 17th at a meeting of the Committee on Arrangements for the Conference. This Committee, of which the Rt. Rev. F. B. Graves, D.D., is Chairman, is composed of thirty representative missionaries and Chinese Christian leaders. It was appointed in May last at the annual meeting of the China Continuation Committee, and for several months has been making preliminary arrangements for this first great joint conference of Chinese and missionaries representing all of the co-operating churches in China.

As plans have progressed it has become increasingly clear that the time allowed was too short to make adequate preparation for so important a gathering.

The survey of Christian work in China, upon which the Survey Committee of the China Continuation Committee has been engaged for the past eighteen months, can hardly be published in Chinese and in English before May of next year. This work is the most thorough-going study of its kind that has ever been attempted in any country, of Asia or elsewhere.

The results will be set forth in a handsome volume of about 450 pages. It will provide material for a fresh study of the Christian Movement in China and it will require some months before the bearing of the facts on the present aims and policies of the missionary societies can be fully appreciated. It is bound to raise questions of a very fundamental character.

Another reason leading to the postponement of the Conference is the famine in North China and the heavy demands it is already making and will continue to make until May of next year on the missionary body not only of the affected area, where little else can be thought of, but of other parts of Mandarin-speaking China as well.

The change in the date of the Conference will make possible several conferences in different parts of China. Such gatherings were found to be of great value in 1913, and it is believed that they are even more desirable in connection with the forthcoming Conference when a definite effort will be made to acquaint the entire constituency of each of the co-operating churches with the more important facts regarding the work of all, and to present in broad outline some of the more fundamental questions involved in any thoroughgoing attempt to develop a truly indigenous Christianity in China.

A cablegram received a few days from the Conference of Societies of North America gives hope that the postponement of the Conference will lead to more representative group of secretaries from these Societies and those in Great Britain and the Continent being present. This is desirable, for their hearty co-operation is essential to the promotion of any carrying out of any programme of the Conference may propose.

The Committee on Arrangements expects to continue active preparations for the Conference from now until the time of meeting in the confident expectation that this gathering will mark the beginning of a new stage in the development of Christian work in China.

COMPANY REPORT.

KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING &
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At a meeting of the Consulting Committee of the Kang Yik Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., held at Shanghai last week, it was decided that, after providing for the interim dividend of Tls. 2, which absorbed Tls. 150,000, the shareholders should be recommended to apportion the balance at credit of profit and loss account on November 30th, 1920, of Tls. 74,479.83, as follows:—

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To pay a final dividend on 75,000 shares of Tls. 8 per share	450,000.00
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To write off buildings	40,000.00
To write off furniture	400.00
To write off debenture investments	1,500.00
To pay bonus to staff at the mill	23,500.00
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Tokyo Hotel	Yamanashi Hotel	Nikko Hotel	

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THE YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE. AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Ministry of Communications at Peking in a communication to the Hongkong Daily Press refers to certain allegations which have been made in a contemporary regarding the estimates for the construction of a new bridge across the Yellow River, and as such allegations may tend to create misunderstandings, the Ministry desires that the following statement of facts may be published for general information:

"The Yellow River Bridge was completed in 1903, and it was only meant to be a temporary structure. With a view to preparing for its ultimate replacement by a permanent one, the Director-General of the Railway Department in 1913, started a sinking fund for this purpose. The decision was then made to set aside one million dollars, each year, out of the surplus of the Peking-Hankow line as a special reserve, so that in time the accumulated sum would be sufficient for the construction of a new bridge. It was an unfortunate, however, that when the Minister of Communications, Mr. Liang, assumed office in last Aug. he found that the cash funds specially reserved for this purpose had been misappropriated, leaving only \$2,000,000 in Peking notes, and \$175,000 in cash, whereas there should have been \$7,000,000 in cash, \$2,250,000 in Peking notes, \$1,335,000 in 1920 Year Domestic Bonds, and \$483,000 from matured bonds.

"Finding the sinking fund so depleted, and realizing that time prevented the original plan of providing funds from being carried out, the Minister decided, as the reconstruction of the bridge has become more and more imperative, to call for tenders for the work. This has been done not only in China, but also in foreign countries, throughout the world, and the various foreign Ministers in Peking have been requested to give assistance in this regard. Already numerous applications for details have been made by leading foreign bridge constructors, and their estimates and plans must be in the hands of the Ministry by the end of June, 1921.

"Before tenders come in no one at this time knows how much the bridge will cost. It can only be determined after the character of the bridge has been decided upon. Therefore, the charge that this Ministry has over-estimated the cost of reconstructing the bridge by some \$4,000,000, and the baseless declaration that \$6,000,000 would be sufficient for this undertaking is absolutely false."

THE PIERCE GOODS SITUATION AT SHANGHAI.

SOME PRESENT VIEWS.

The present precarious business situation, with its prospects of serious developments between now and Chinese New Year, is giving rise not only to the inevitable crop of rumours but even more to anxious inquiry regarding the position of firms, both foreign and Chinese, in the Y-C. Daily News, of December 22nd. Involvement among several Chinese dealers has already been announced, but it is quite impossible to say how serious the position where foreign firms are concerned. Up to the present fact has not followed upon the heels of rumour, and almost the only tangible point that seems to emerge is that recently the larger firms have been bombarded with applications for situations from the more junior employees of some of the smaller and newer concerns. This in itself is a fair indication of how things are going, but it is impossible to say whether this is a result of retrenchment only or of business.

While foreign firms are giving assistance to their regular dealers so far as storage charges, interest, etc., are concerned, the banks, both foreign and Chinese, are likewise helping matters where such help is justified. At times like the present the banks have always backed up the foreign houses carrying on business judiciously, and in 1910, for instance, it was found possible with this assistance for merchants to hold stocks until the market had recovered. As a result of this assistance many of the foreign firms passed the crisis without loss. It is interesting to find the view still expressed that with the same financial assistance this year, plus the wedding out of a number of firms, we may look for a distinct recovery after Chinese New Year.

THE RESORT TO LAW.

In the meantime foreign circles are showing a certain amount of perturbation over the circumstance that some of the newer men in the trade are showing an undue eagerness to resort to the Mixed Courts, in the hope of obtaining some-thing of the same results as they have obtained in China, with business conditions in China this procedure is strongly deprecated, and it is already in the situation worse than it already is, while any sum likely to be recovered through this means would be so small as to make the action contemplated not worth while. Expression is given strongly to the view that only by avoiding recourse to the law will it be possible to hope to obtain any money from these people. It may be taken that the majority have little or no money at present.

In the way of giving assistance to their dealers it is reported that some firms are making quite considerable sacrifices of the profits they have made on exchange in some cases, for instance, the foreign importer may have fixed exchange at 6 1/2, whereas the dealer has not, and when the cargo comes to be taken up exchange has dropped to 4 1/2. In normal times this profit would be taken by the foreign firm, the Chinese having lost in his gamble on exchange, and there is no reason why it should not be so. To-day, however, we find that certain foreign firms are virtually making a present of this difference to their dealers. This, in principle, it must be pointed out, is different to making a direct cut to enable dealers to carry on, which has been done in many instances.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG IN PARLIAMENT CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM, CHILD SLAVERY, WIRELESS AND RESUMPTION OF NAVAL AND MILITARY LANDS.

The mail has brought the text of the questions asked in the House of Commons last month on the several subjects mentioned in the heading, and the replies given thereto.

In the House of Commons on November 25th, Lieut.-Col. J. Ward, asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether his attention had been drawn to a report appearing in the Hongkong Weekly News of 17th August last, describing the service rendered by two slave girls by their owner, whether he had received any reply from the Governor of Hongkong as to the possibility of requiring all children who are bought and sold in that Colony being subject to registration and visitation as some protection against ill-usage at the hands of their owners; and, if so, what action he proposed to take in this matter.

"Lieut.-Col. Amery (Under Secretary for the Colonies): Yes, sir; I have read the report from which it appears that two servant girls were brutally ill-treated by their Chinese mistress. The Chinese woman was duly brought to justice, and the children were removed from her custody and placed in the Institution known as the 'Place of Safety.' As regards the rest of the question I will refer the honourable and gallant member to the reply given on the 4th November to questions by the honourable member for Poplar South and the honourable member for Spen Valley.

In the House of Commons on November 10th Lieut.-Col. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his Department has received the promised report from the Governor of Hongkong upon the proposed scheme for the reform of the Constitution of the Colony, so as to secure a wider expression of British opinion upon such questions as child slavery, better housing, and similar cognate subjects over which local British sentiment is at present powerless to exert its influence.

The reply was:—The Secretary of State has received and is at present considering a despatch from the Governor of Hongkong on the subject of the representation of the community in the Legislative Council.

In the House of Commons on November 9th, Lieut.-Col. Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether any reply had been sent to the communication addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 25th April, 1919, by the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong urging the construction of a high-power wireless telegraph station for commercial purposes; and if so, what was the nature of the reply.

Lieut.-Col. Amery:—The question of wireless facilities at Hongkong is intimately connected with the general question of wireless communication within the Empire. A copy of the report of the Imperial Wireless Telegraph Committee (Cmd. 777) has been sent to the Governor in reply to the despatch referred to, as the local proposals must obviously be affected by the general scheme.

In the House of Commons on November 10th, Dr. Murray asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he is prepared to give an assurance to this House that children and girls are not being openly bought and sold in the Colony of Hongkong?

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lieut.-Col. Amery): Yes, sir; I have described the nature of the actual transactions in the reply given to questions on this subject by the hon. member for Poplar (South) (Sir A. Yeo) and the hon. member for Spen Valley (Mr. Myers) on the 4th November.

Dr. Murray: Is it not a fact that the practice of slavery is increasing under this Government in many parts of the Empire?

Lieut.-Col. Amery: No.

In the House of Commons on November 8th, Lieut.-Col. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether naval and military authorities are considering, or have come to any decision upon the proposal recently made by the Governor of Hongkong to remove the naval and military establishments from the centre of the town to a more suitable site; whether it is proposed to acquire a site for this purpose; or have the Department considered any other point in the mainland in view.

Lieut.-Col. Amery:—Certain proposals were made by the Governor arising out of a discussion in the Legislative Council with regard to the resumption by the Colonial Government of various areas occupied by the Military Authorities. These were referred to the War Office, and the General Office, Commanding was instructed to discuss the matter with the Governor and to submit his recommendations in due course. I have no information as to the progress of the discussion or the sites which may be contemplated to allot to the Military Authorities in substitution for any which may be surrendered.

CASE AGAINST A SHANGHAI DOCTOR.

THE ACTION WITHDRAWN.

The Y-C. Daily News understands that the case of J. R. Owen (plaintiff) versus Dr. J. W. Jackson (defendant) pending for some time past in H. B. M. Supreme Court has been withdrawn. The plaintiff claimed £15,000 damages for negligence by the defendant as a medical man in writing and handing to the plaintiff's employers a report as to his condition after examining him on their instructions. The plaintiff has now withdrawn all allegations of negligence, and the money paid into Court by the plaintiff as security for the latter's costs are to be paid out to Dr. Jackson.

The point to be considered is that while every assistance at a time like this is needed by dealers, a bad precedent may be created in connection with exchange, and the recipient may in future transactions suggest that this is his right.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE KWANGTUNG COAL MONOPOLY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—The interview afforded your representative by an "Authoritative source" on the Kwangtung Mining Monopoly is quite artistically done, so much so that I feel that I can not let it pass unchallenged if you will kindly afford me the necessary space. It has the ring of a necessary mining enterprise, it has the dignity that utterances by the great and all-powerful interests in Hongkong should have, it hints at the great risks these altruistic gentlemen are willing to take, it has a touch of charity and benevolence, just a more soupçon of altruism, and over it all it throws the air of injured innocence. "It will thus be seen," he closes, "that far from an endeavour being made to usurp China's sovereign rights, the Syndicate has concluded an agreement on co-operative lines calculated to be of immense benefit both direct and indirect to the people of Kwangtung."

This hypocritical cant fails to deceive anyone who will look at the facts of the case. The co-operative part of this exclusive monopoly on which such savings are laid, exists between foreign interests and Mr. Yang Sia and his puppets. Let us look into the record of this man. What manner of man is this, whose fatherly solicitude for his twenty odd millions of children, the people of Kwangtung, justify him in disposing of their inherent rights to outsiders, to their "immense benefit," of course. That he profited well by his early training as a West River pirate is shown by the subsequent acts of his career which culminated in his usurping the post of military Governor of Kwangtung. In this position he proceeded to plunder the province under his power in true Germanic magnificence, and among his illustrious acts was the selling of the mining rights of the whole province for a bribe of a million dollars. It is then this man and his puppets that represent the people of Kwangtung in this co-operative agreement and into whose keeping the funds for the poor are to be entrusted. "Poverty is the right word for them," he says. "Is it any wonder that the people at last rose up and threw out this wholesale plunderer and stand ready to invalidate his acts such as these?"

To suppose that the foreign promoters of this scheme were not keenly alive to the unfortunate condition of the province that rendered their coup possible, and ready to take advantage of it, is to insult their intelligence. It is inconceivable that such an agreement could be made by any Government with a semblance of integrity. The plunderer of stolen goods is little better than the thief who stole them, under British law, he gets a shirt or only the inherent rights of twenty odd million people. The mining rights of Kwangtung, belong to the people of Kwangtung, and are unalienable. They were stolen by a man into whose hands the province temporarily fell, and he sold them for his own benefit to outsiders. That's the naked truth, stripped of its verbal clothing and camouflage of co-operation and charity.

But why must this agreement be for an Exclusive Monopoly? Is it because the coal market of South China, or, for that matter, the coal market of Europe (Chinese coal is now being sold in Europe) is so limited that this infant enterprise needs protection? Are the coal fields of Kwangtung so small that there is room for only one operative. On the contrary, the coal reserves, under the area covered by this agreement, are so vast that it is impossible for one company to develop even a small part of them. The authoritative source tells us that the object of all this is to provide cheap coal for Hongkong. No doubt it will be cheap for some people in Hongkong, dirt cheap.

What of the people who have spent years of effort, risking life and money to develop the coal industry in Kwangtung? What of those who have built up a patient toil a trade in other metals, wolfram, antimony, tin, etc.? What of those pioneers to whom the knowledge of the existence of coal and other minerals is largely due? Why they are almost negligible under the terms of this agreement. Their holdings are to be taken away "to their immense benefit," be it remembered, without so much as "by your leave," at a valuation placed on them by the powers that benefit by their acquisition. Hereafter no person of whatever nationality, including the Chinese themselves, can set foot in Kwangtung as far as minerals are concerned.

The whole thing seems so preposterous that it is difficult to believe it is a reality. "Fairplay" in his letter to the South China Morning Post a few days since covers the case most ably, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that we learn of a Britisher's views on this disgraceful transaction.

The agreement hasn't a leg to stand on from a legal, technical, or moral standpoint. It is against the spirit of the age, and will have against it the undivided opinion of the world, including, we hope, the British Public. Fortunately, the Kwangtung Government is now in the hands of men who have the public welfare of their country at heart, and who will doubtless repudiate this unconstitutional act.

I am one of those who have spent many years in the development of mining in Kwangtung, and am thoroughly familiar not only with the coal and mineral deposits, but with the difficulties under which they have been worked in the past. I am in favour of allowing foreign capital to participate in China's mineral resources, but it is attempts such as the above that render it more difficult to bring about this desired end in a legitimate and fair way.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OBITUARY.

MRS. NOVBRAY NORTHCOTE.

The sympathy of a wide circle of friends will be extended to Mr. Novbray Stafford Northcote, the well-known Secretary of the Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd., in the bereavement which has befallen him by the death of his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Northcote have lived in the Colony many years. For a long time past Mrs. Northcote had been ailing, and she passed away in the early hours of yesterday morning. The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday evening.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. J. C. WILDIN.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. C. Wildin took place on Friday afternoon in the presence of many friends of the deceased. The cortege left the mortuary at 4 p.m., and passed the monument at 5 p.m. At various points along the route the procession was joined by bodies of friends of the late Mr. Wildin, until, at the Protestant cemetery, it had assumed large proportions. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary), Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N. (Harbour Master and Superintendent of Imports and Exports), Mr. P. J. Vothelme, C.I.E. (Captain Superintendent of Police), Lieut. Hon. R.N. Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (Attorney General), Capt. Orders, Capt. Gibson, Mr. J. C. Wilton, Capt. Jenkins, Mr. G. N. N. Tinson, Police Inspectors Morrison, Cargill, Aris and Appleton, Sub-Inspectors Cullford, J. Wiltshire, and many other prominent members of the Revenue and Police Departments. The Portuguese Police Reserve and the Army and Navy were also represented.

The Rev. H. Conner-Moyle officiated at the graveside, and the pall bearers were Revenue Officers Ward, Watt, Grimmett, Knight, and Langan, and Sgt. Kerrison. Many wreaths were laid on the grave. The following is the list of wreaths to which cards were attached:

His loving sister Nancy, wife, Auntie and Elsie, His Honour Mr. J. R. Wood, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Hon. Mr. Fletcher, Capt. Officers and Ship's Company H.M.S. Albatross, Mr. P. J. Vothelme, Mr. T. E. King, Mr. D. W. Franks, Mr. N. J. Stubb, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. Eldon Potter, Commander Beckwith, R.N. The Harbour Department, Brother Revenue Officers, Chinese Revenue Officers, Sergeant Mess Victoria Barracks Committee Hongkong Dog and Poultry Show, Royal Marines Old Comrades Association, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Hongkong Boxing Association, Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders, Water Police Station No. 3 Police Station, R.N. Dockyard, Police No. 7 Police Station, The Andie Department, Lai-chi-ko Prison Staff, Inspectors Central District Sanitary Staff, Victoria East Staff Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants Central Police Station, Sergeant Mess Central Police Station, Yaumatei Police Station, Lodge of St. John No. 618 S.O. Chinese Staff Import and Export Dept., Inspector and Mrs. Cargill, Inspector and Mrs. Garsard, Inspector and Mrs. Appleton, Inspector Gordon, Inspector Chen, and Mrs. Kerr, Inspector Church, Inspector Mount, Inspector and Mrs. P. O'Sullivan, Inspector Boulger, Inspectors Morrison and Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. Franks, Capt. Jenkins, Capt. Swanson, Messrs. R. Hancock, Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, G. N. Tinson, D. J. MacKenzie, T. M. Whyte, F. McCarthy, W. Jackson, J. Ross, W. G. FitzGibbon, E. Bunje, Inspector W. C. H. Logan, J. F. Lloyd, M. Thornhill, B. W. Kerrison, W. Hill, S. Kelly, S. P. Leigh, C. T. Matlock, H. A. Lummet, L. E. Lummet, A. G. Fife, O. Berry, T. Hynes, C. T. Thompson, North, Grimmett, G. E. Moxon, S. Burleigh, Melvor, Earner, F. O. Jenkins, S. J. Clarke, To & To, C. Crispin, H. W. Ramsey, W. Wright, E. Lummet, Grant, W. Ward, Roylance, Dixon, J. S. Hazen, P. Burns, Cullford, Finch, A. Marks, L. H. Crew, G. E. Ward, P. Jackson, Langan, B. L. Norris, Rust, Tang, H. W. Kemp, C. M. Elvin, The Mines and Mr. McCarthy, Chiv. Alvin, J. Figueredo, The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Wing On Co., Gudda, Singh, F. da Silva, F. Chu, and Chung Ming Kai.

"A MALICIOUS ALLEGATION."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC APPEAL.

The London Catholic organ, the Universe, in the course of an appeal for funds, issued by the Holy Childhood Office, Westminster Cathedral, stated that 5,000,000 Chinese and Indian babies were thrown away annually. Mr. A. L. Davis, Secretary of the Protestant Press Bureau, Hong Kong, having drawn the attention of the Chinese Minister to the advertisement, received from his Secretary the following letter:

Chinese Legation,
49, Portland Place, London, W.1.
15th November, 1920.
Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 12th inst., calling the attention of the Chinese Minister to the saying from the Roman Catholic Universe of the same date, which you kindly enclosed, and also asking him whether 5,000,000 babies are as alleged by the Universe, thrown alive each year into the streets and dust-heaps of China and India; and in reply to say that, so far as China is concerned, this malicious allegation is entirely false. As regards India, you should apply to the proper quarter for information.

The sooner this agreement is killed, buried and forgotten, the better for everyone including the parties to it. In this age of aroused public opinion in China, it is impossible for such terms to be carried out, even with the support of the Government, and any attempt to do so will certainly create the bitterest feelings and strife which may result in a booming on those responsible for it.

Enclosing my card, and thanking you for this opportunity to express the feelings of those about to be disappointed if this agreement be carried out, I am, sincerely yours,
KWONG TUNG MINER.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS IN HONGKONG.

IMPRESSIONS. A GRIFFIN MIGHT DERIVE.

A new arrival in Hongkong might have had some difficulty in realising the occurrence of the Christmas festival if he had landed from a steamer from Europe on Saturday morning. To begin with, if he were a European, the brilliant sunning would have suggested midsummer rather than mid-winter; however, amongst the bulk of the population and in whole districts of the Colony he would see none of the conventional indications of Christmas—no Christmas trees, no holly, no holiday-making. "Business as usual" would appear to be the order of the day; the money changers fingering their calculating bands, the shopkeepers at their little shops, the coolies toiling with their evening loads, all would seem to deny the great day of the Christian year, and, by implication, the great fact of Christianity itself. And if our imaginary visitor were of a thoughtful and serious turn of mind he might ask himself, "What has the so-called Christian Empire of Britain been doing these seventy years to bring to this little corner of the world that he has had in charge the benefits of Christian civilization? How is it that the light has penetrated such a little way? Or perhaps he would have the grace to take the question nearer home and ask himself whether he, individually, had done his part in supporting missions, in moving in time, in the way he might resolve to do better in the future.

The search for the spirit of Christmas would naturally lead the stranger's steps to an edifice in the Gothic style a short distance up the hillside. On his way thither he would see marching to Christmas Church Parade blue-jackets and soldiers—men from the spacious West of England, from Devon and Cornwall and Cheshire and other places with sweet home-sounding names.

CHRISTMAS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Entering the Anglican Cathedral of Victoria, Hongkong, the visitor would feel that there was at least one manifestation—and after all, a principal one—of the true spirit of Christmas. The building had been beautifully decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums relieved with the crimson of the poinsettias, and in the congregation the European population was fully represented, from the Governor downwards. The hymn "Hark the Herald Angels Sing" was sung as the surpliced choir and clergy entered the Church. The service was conducted by the Cathedral Chaplain, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle. The Assistant Chaplain (Rev. Mr. Holmes) read the first lesson, the Epistle from Isaiah concerning the prophetic words, "For unto us a child is born." The second lesson—the account of the Nativity—was read by the Right Rev. W. H. Morris, D.D., Bishop of North China. The choir finely rendered the anthem "Arise, shine, for thy light has come." (Ely.)

The Bishop of Victoria (the Rt. Rev. C. R. Durrant) preached the sermon from the text, "I bring you glad tidings of great joy." He remarked that no other birth in history had involved such consequences for humanity as the birth of Christ; it was a turning-point in human history, the best and most hopeful elements in civilised life to-day owed their origin to that birth. Human life, family life, childhood, womanhood, manhood, all received a new inspiration from the Christmas message. Finally, Christmas was a festival of brotherhood, calling men to be one and telling them they were meant for union and fellowship.

On Sunday evening the Cathedral and auxiliary choirs rendered Christmas carols, including "Good King Wenceslas," "God rest you," and "A child is born." Mr. H. Freeman took the tenor solo in "Good King Wenceslas" and the chorister, Jack Cohen, the treble solo. This carol was admirably rendered, and the whole service was greatly appreciated by a large congregation. Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., the Cathedral Organist, played Wey's Interlude "Pastorale" during an interval in the carol singing, this agreeable departure affording the choir a needed rest for their voices, and the congregation an opportunity of hearing the talented organist in a piece giving much scope for a demonstration of the high qualities of the Cathedral organ.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Masses were commenced at the Roman Catholic Churches throughout the Colony at midnight on Christmas Eve, and continued throughout the morning. The congregations were large and there were many communicants. The midnight mass was chanted.

PORTUGUESE CELEBRATIONS.

The chief attraction at Kowloon on Christmas Day was the Children's Fete at the Club de Recreio. The grounds were still gay with the decorations that had been put on for the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, but, for the afternoon, at any rate, the dancing floor was transformed into an Elysium field for the youngsters. Toys of every description, from a huge rocking horse down to a lead whistle, were laid out before the covetous eyes of the many young people who attended under the parental wings. The element of excitement was provided in the distribution of the prizes. Each subscriber was given a ticket, and the prize was represented by the toy to which the corresponding number of the ticket was attached. As there were no blanks the game was popular, and it was not long before the whole of the toys had disappeared. Then dancing commenced to the music of the Wiltshire band, and was continued until dinner time when an adjournment was made. The piano then took the place of the band and an enjoyable day's entertainment came to an end at midnight.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE CHILDREN.

For the European children, Christmas is a glorious time. Ample provision is always made by the leading stores for large varieties of Christmas toys, and stocks are well depleted by Christmas Eve. Old Father Christmas carries a heavy burden when he goes his rounds in Hongkong, and there are few places in the world where the European child gets so many happy reminders of Christmas. Then there are the children's Christmas parties, large and small. The two biggest affairs of the kind this year were one given by Mrs. Blair at the Peak Hotel on the afternoon before Christmas, and one given yesterday by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs at Government House. The cinematograph has become a valuable means of giving enjoyment to children on such occasions, displacing the old-fashioned magic lantern, and if a canvas were made among the children of the Colony just now as to who in their estimation is the most popular personage in the world, Charlie Chaplin would run old Father Christmas very close for the honour.

CHRISTMAS RECREATIONS.

In the old days in Hongkong, among the adult population, games were the order of the day. Now it is order during the holiday. Link golf, especially on the Fanling links. Several hundreds of persons must have travelled out to Fanling during the holiday. In the recreation grounds close to the city there were cricket matches, the results of which appear in another column, and a charity football match in aid of St. Dunstan's Homes attracted a large crowd. There were several interesting golf competitions, at Fanling and the following are the results:—

Mixed Foursomes—Mrs. Moxon and Mr. A. M. D. Wallace.
Ladies' Bogey—Miss Healing, 3 up.
Men's Medal—Mr. R. P. Shaw, 77 nett.
Approaching and Putting—Mr. A. B. Stewart, 8.
Clock Golf—Mr. H. Hancock, 23.
Men's Drives—Mr. J. L. Crockett, average 239.
Ladies' Drives—Miss Healing, average 187.

AT THE HOTELS.

Hotel managements did all they could to give their guests the "sublimely happy Christmas." At the "Kingsdale" on Christmas Eve there were large and happy dinner parties followed by a dance. At the Hongkong Hotel upwards of 500 residents and visitors sat down to dinner on Christmas night and had a thoroughly enjoyable evening. The principal celebration at Republic Bay was reserved until Boxing night when one of the dinner-dances which are so popular there attracted a large number of guests.

CHILDREN ENTERTAINED AT HAPPY VALLEY.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE HON. MR. W. CHATHAM AND MRS. CHATHAM.

The Civil Service Cricket Club, yesterday, gave their annual entertainment to the children of members on their large grounds in Happy Valley. There was a large Christmas tree from which the young people received presents; there also had a good tea and were provided with various amusements. The Band of the Wiltshire Regiment rendered musical selections during the proceedings and their efforts helped to enhance the enjoyment of the hundreds of people who spent the afternoon in Happy Valley watching the games on the neighbouring grounds.

The cups won this year by members of the Civil Service Club were distributed during the afternoon by Mrs. Chatham, wife of the President. The following is a list of the awards:—

bowls, 1920.
Blake Cup—Winner, Mr. Lambie.
Championship—Winner, Mr. McCorwin; runner-up, Mr. J. J. Blake.
Seesta Cup—Winner, Mr. F. Bacon; runner-up, Mr. J. E. Skelton.
Wing On Cup—Winner, Mr. C. E. Eshelby; runner-up, Mr. Finch.
Wing Nam Cup—Winner, Mr. J. Foulds; runner-up, Mr. Pathejohns.
Scratch—Winners, Mr. J. Foulds and Mr. Pathejohns.
Tennis Championship—Mr. Bradbury. (Other tennis awards not yet decided).

PRESENTATIONS TO MR. AND MRS. CHATHAM.

Mr. C. Sars, in thanking Mrs. Chatham for presenting the prizes, mentioned that this would be the last time she would officiate in that capacity. The Club was losing very good friends in Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, who have been with them since the foundation of the Club and had done all they could to forward its interests. The members parted with Mr. and Mrs. Chatham with very great regret. The children of the Club wished Mrs. Chatham to accept a small token of their love and esteem—a bouquet in a silver vase.

The gift was presented to Mrs. Chatham by one of the little girls.

Mr. J. R. Wood, on behalf of the members, asked Mr. Chatham to accept a silver rose bowl as a parting gift. They hoped Mr. and Mrs. Chatham would have years of health and prosperity in their retirement.

Mr. Chatham, in replying on behalf of himself and Mrs. Chatham, said:—I can assure you it is with great regret that we feel we are present on the last occasion after so many years at these annual gatherings. It has been a pleasure to know that the Club has prospered and that it has always made good use of this ground. Anything I could do to further the Club's interests was always a pleasure. It requires no such handsome souvenirs as these to keep green the memory of this Club.

The rose bowl bore the following inscription:—

To W. CHATHAM, Esq., O.M.G.
From the Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club.
As a small memento of his services.
President, 1903-1920.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

MR. LAMBERT'S XI. v. MR. BASA'S XI.

This match, which was to have been a "Married v. Single" match but for the fact that too few unmarried men were forthcoming, was played on the Craigengower ground at Happy Valley, yesterday. Thanks to a century by F. G. Thompson and a large contribution to the score by L. E. Lambert, the latter's team had an easy victory. The following were the scores:—

LAMBERT'S XI.	
F. G. Thompson, b. Harris	103
F. Lawrence, c. Edridge, b. Drake	8
R. W. Bradbury, c. Alves, b. Lambie	6
A. E. Acres, c. Drake, b. Lambie	14
L. E. Lambert, c. Basa, b. Drake	83
A. D. Purton, st. Holdman, b. Harris	0
J. Abbas, b. Drake	1
C. G. Anderson, b. Drake	0
G. Green, not out	6
D. Kharras, b. Harris	4
Extras	8
Total	235

BASA'S XI.

R. Basa, b. Purton	53
F. Holdman, lb.w., b. Anderson	4
R. Harris, c. Lawrence, b. Anderson	4
H. Bevins, c. Acres, b. Anderson	6
R. T. Lambie, c. Thompson, b. Abbas	6
C. M. Alves, c. Thompson, b. Purton	0
Edridge, c. Thompson, b. Purton	6
W. Drake, b. Abbas	10
Billmorris, not out	0
S. Ismail, did not bat	0
Extras	13
Total	102

K.C.C. v. C.R.C.

The match between the Kowloon C.C. and the K.C.C. at King's Park, yesterday, resulted in a victory for the former. Scores:—

K.C.C.	
A. O. Brown, run out	5
D. M. Goodall, c. Sze Kwong, b. Omar	11
E. L. Bragg, c. Omar, b. A. A. Romjahn	13
H. Avery, c. b. Omar	4
C. J. Stapleton, b. Omar	30
Capt. Spinks, c. b. Omar	20
D. C. Logan, b. Romjahn	1
D. D. Evans, not out	39
W. B. Halliday, b. Romjahn	25
W. J. Garvin, c. Lo, b. Romjahn	1
J. Harker, run out	7
Extras	12
Total	163

C.R.C.

Wei Wing Lok, b. Hallett	30
A. H. Romjahn, c. S. Bragg, b. Spinks	17
Ng Sze Kwong, b. Garvin	8
S. Jex, c. Brown, b. Overy	10
A. A. Romjahn, c. Stapleton, b. Overy	22
G. Lee, c. Evans, b. Overy	14
G. Hall, b. Stalker	1
U. Omar, c. Bragg, b. Stalker	13
Un-Haw Fan, b. Stalker	13
Lo-Man Fan, not out	2
E. Ching, c. Brown, b. Stalker	0
Extras	12
Total	129

HONGKONG C.C. v. UNITED SERVICES C.C.

This match was played on the Cricket Club ground, yesterday. Scores:—

HONGKONG C.C.	
G. R. Sayer, c. Edwards, b. Davies	8
T. E. Pearce, b. Davies	4
F. J. De Bone, c. Davies, b. Graham	2
R. L. D. Woodhouse, b. Davies	8
J. H. Farthing, c. b. Stanley	21
J. D. McNicol, lb.w., b. Davies	2
E. B. Reed, lb.w., b. Graham	6
E. H. Hamilton, c. Greig, b. Graham	19
J. D. Humphreys, not out	22
R. E. O. Bird, c. Purcell, b. Graham	6
H. A. Sawyer, b. Graham	7
Extras	0
Total	111

UNITED SERVICES.

Lieut. Stewart, R.N., b. Bird	1
Rev. Purcell, R.N., b. Bird	4
Capt. Oliver, R.G.A., c. Farthing	1
Major Edwards, R.E., b. Reed	4
Capt. Davies, R.G.A., b. Hamilton	80
Lt. Comdr. Greig, R.N., c. Sayer, b. Hamilton	67
Lieut. Franks, R.N., lb.w., b. Hamilton	2
Major Bagnall, R.G.A., c. Bird, b. Hamilton	23
Lt. Comdr. Drew, R.N., b. Sayer	3
Comdr. Stanley, R.N., c. Sawyer, b. Sayer	5
Lieut. Graham, R.G.A., not out	4
Extras	17
Total	211

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	E.	W.
Bird	10	3	59	3	
Reed	8	2	15	1	
Farthing	4	0	17	0	
Woodhouse	5	0	24	0	
De Bone	3	0	25	0	
Hamilton	5	0	30	4	
Sayer	14	0	3	2	

FOOTBALL.

CHARITY MATCH IN AID OF ST. DUNSTON'S HOME.

CIVILIANS, 1; SERVICES, 0.

On the Club ground, yesterday, before a large crowd, Mr. B. J. Wilton, President of the Hongkong Football League, started the game for the Services, who at once made for the Civilians' goal, but McPhail kicked behind. The Services pressed, but their shots went wide of the mark. McPhail was forced to give a corner in attempting to clear a dangerous rush, but the resulting kick was cleared by Forbes, who sent Robinson away and Edwards kicked towards his own goal where Green ran out and cleared. Evelyn came again on the left, but Hodges cleared. Amor was pulled up for off-side when the Services looked dangerous, and from the free kick the right wing got going, but Edwards dashed in and cleared. A bout of mid-field play followed and half-time arrived with no score.

Robinson re-started for the Civilians and went away, but Henwood and Amor, receiving on the left, went down the wing but allowed the ball to roll to touch. From the throw in, Forbes sent Robinson away but Edwards kicked out. The Services kept up the pressure, but were unable to score. On one occasion during the second-half when play was transferred to the Services' end, both the backs miskicked and Evelyn, receiving the ball, returned to Robinson, who, standing unmarked in front of goal, beat Green with a ground shot, giving the Civilians the lead after sixty minutes' play. With only ten minutes remaining for play, the Services tried hard to equalise and for short periods pressed the Civilians, but they could not get the ball passed. From a break away Robinson sent in a shot which Green kicked out and coming again the Civilians missed a good chance of increasing their lead, for Evelyn, unmarked at close range, received a pass from Clarke and sent the ball wide. The Services then bombarded the Civilians' goal, and Rodger was punching them out from all directions but managed to keep his goal intact, the Civilians winning by one goal to nil.

Mr. Jones, R.N., was the referee.

The play was fast throughout, but combination was lacking. The Civilians are to be congratulated on their display in this match, for they were very clever in their tackling and clearing. The match was clean throughout, and Mr. Jones was not called upon once to blow his whistle for rough play.

BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES.

On Christmas Eve the Bandman Comedy Company presented the Criterion success, "Lord Richard in the Pantry," a farce which turns upon the difficulties of an aristocrat forced by circumstances to disguise himself as a butler. The play provides an amusing picture of life in the servants' hall. "Lord Richard" gets an opportunity to see things from a new point of view as he sees the cook's assays with pride. "When we have anything nice we always see that the people upstairs have some."

As "Lord Richard" Mr. Carl Lawson gave an admirable portrayal of the well-meaning, good-natured, rather brainless aristocrat, and Miss Muriel Johnston cleverly took the part of the Society promoter of new fads and crazes.

On Christmas Eve a great part of the enjoyment of the piece was due to the cook who gave a skilful comedy characterization which was quite one of the best things of the evening. A word of praise is also due to the scullery maid—Mr. David Keir, as the real butler, was highly competent. The rest of the company had no much to do.

The audience thoroughly enjoyed a bright and amusing evening.

Romance was played on Christmas Night and last night to well-filled houses. This well-known drama has had a great name in London and America and has been the piece de resistance of the Bandman Company during their tour of the Far East. As Cavillini, the operatic star, Miss Beryl Barracough rises to the repit of artistry. As an old French romantic mistress who has fallen in love with a clergyman, her part gives opportunities for emotional acting of a high standard. Miss Barracough responded to them in a charming manner and was the main centre of interest in the piece. The supporting roles were also well filled, but the central figure completely eclipsed them.

The play was repeated last night before a large and appreciative audience.

ITALIAN CIRCUS.

Bostock's Italian Circus opened their season at the Ming Yuen Garden, near Causeway Bay, on Saturday afternoon and evening, and gave two performances to well-filled benches yesterday afternoon and evening. The occasion was, of course, a day out for the children who, better than anything else, among the excellent and agile troupe were a number of old favourites, including Maximor, the tipsy wire-walker. His performances touched the thrilling stage and were well received. Mlle. Lorenz, an entertaining trapeze artist, Spuds the clown, and the trained animals were all welcomed back. Among the new items The Flying Arcos were well received in their swinging trapeze acts. Mlle. Borisco gave an entertaining display of equestrianism, the ring events were all of high order, and the performing beasts of prey equally entertaining. The circus provided a bright couple of hours amusement.

READY FOR SERVICE CLOTHING FOR MEN



TWEED SUITS AND GOLF COATS FLANNEL JACKETS AND TROUSERS

SMART OVERCOATS AND MOTOR ULSTERS TWEED JACKETS AND KNICKERS

READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS will be the feature of a special display at Lane Crawford's during January. The Garments we offer are equal in every respect to the finest bespoke work, special care being exercised to prevent any resemblance to a Ready-made Garment and L. C. & Co. take this opportunity of inviting every man who appreciates the mental, commercial and social value of Fine Attire to pay a visit of inspection during this special show.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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JUST ARRIVED

A large consignment of

DOBBIE MCINNESS IMPROVED
BOURDON STEAM PRESSURE AND
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6" 7" and 8" from 200 lbs. to 500 lbs.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

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"BROADWOOD"

"BABY" GRAND PIANO

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GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS & BREECHES MAKERS.

We specialise in Evening Dress and Morning Suits.

Using only the best materials, both as regards cloth and trimmings and putting all hand work into these garments satisfaction is assured.

STYLE & FIT GUARANTEED.

[33]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information of owners of PRIVATE CHAIRS and RICKSHAS that LICENCES for Private Chairs, Private Rickshas and Drivers are due for RENEWAL on JANUARY 1st, 1921.

P. P. J. WOODHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, December 24th, 1920. [1920]

WANTED.

CRANE DRIVERS for Electric Cranes, previous experience essential.
Apply, stating qualifications and age, to—
TROLLOPE & COLLS, LTD.,
B. P. O. Box 359, Shanghai. [1920]

PIANOFORTE RECITAL

to be given by

PROFESSOR SKLAREVSKI

in the

ST. ANDREW'S HALL, CITY HALL

on the 10th and 14th JANUARY,

at 5.30 P.M. sharp.

A fine Chickering Grand supplied by the Anderson Music Co. will be used.

Tickets can be obtained at the Anderson Music Co. or from Prof. Danenberg.

Prices: ... \$3, \$2 and \$1.

[1920]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PLASSY"

Arrived Hongkong, on Dec. 25th, 1920.

FROM LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ,

COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GUMMAN & DONALD, at 10 A.M. on Monday and Thursday. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 25th, 1920. [1920]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Dec. 29th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, December 24th, 1920. [1920]

S.S. "PAUL LEON"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Goods will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-NOT requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Jan. 1st, 1921, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before Jan. 4th, 1921, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Friday, Dec. 31st, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUESS, Agent.

Hongkong, December 28th, 1920. [1920]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LADIES' GOLF.

WODEHOUSE CUP.

SHANGHAI FOURSONES over Failing Old Course, 1 of the difference between combined handicaps allowed. No matches to be played on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays.

The draw is as follows:—
Mrs. Arthur and Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Winfield and Mrs. Ross, byes; Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Morgan v. Miss Duff and Mrs. Johnstone; Mrs. Lafrantz and Mrs. Hanton v. Miss Lowe and Mrs. Griffin; Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Hancock v. Mrs. Leslie Smith and Mrs. Moxon; Mrs. Maitland and Mrs. Humphreys v. Mrs. Duff and Mrs. Drew; Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Holmes, byes.

1st and 2nd rounds to be played by January 21st. [1921]

STROUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST CACTUS"

From SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"WEST CACTUS"

having arrived from San Francisco via ports on Dec. 28th, 1920, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on December 31st, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after January 2nd, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STROUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents for Div. of Gen. U.S. Shipping Board.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

15, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, December 28th, 1920. [1921]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAGA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon TO-NOT.

Goods not cleared by Jan. 1st, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 25th, 1920. [1921]

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Temporary Bonds of CREDIT NATIONAL 1919 LOAN

are notified that these bonds have to be exchanged in Paris against definitive bonds before MARCH 1921.

Customers having subscribed through our Branch can apply to our Office for exchange of the said Bonds.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, December 14th, 1920. [1920]

NOTICE.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

CHINESE bank to inform the holders of the TEMPORARY BONDS of the Credit National 1919, which have been subscribed through our Branch, that the same must be EXCHANGED in our Paris Office for Definitive Bonds before March 1921.

[1921]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE for 2 Shares Numbers 25599/25603 issued on 2nd May 1920, in the name of ISMAIL PILLAY MADAN has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before 7th January, 1921, it shall be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, December 31st 1920. [1920]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1603 for Two Shares Numbers 45491/45492 standing in the Register in the name of LUE YUE SAM (deceased) late of Hongkong having been LOST—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 31st day of January, 1921, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 3rd, 1920. [1920]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for

Bones P. Q., AD, AE, AW, BF.

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 18 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).

Apply to—
"A. B.",
Care of Daily Press Office, 1949

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, ROOM No. 1.

Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office, [1920]

WANTED.

FROM FRANKFURT, for one or two years. Fully furnished five or six-roomed HOUSE. Middle levels preferred.

Apply to—
Box 1931,
Care of Daily Press Office, [1921]

WANTED.

MOTOR LAUNCH, 25/30 ft., with speed of 10 knots. Must have good reliable engine and would be preferred with small cabin. Write with full particulars and price to—
Box 1947,
Care of Daily Press Office, [1920]

WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of the Chinese Government Railways invites sealed proposals for BRIDGE CONTRACTORS for Designing and Building a New steel Bridge about 2,300 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to Noon of June 30th, 1921, at the Office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following Offices:

Peking—Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.

Foreign—Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with 28.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION. [1919]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1920.

[1920]

THE BOARD having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 50% (Twenty per cent) free of Income-Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1920, holders of Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 16 Deceit of the Board Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARBANK BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

The Bankers' Branch of the Shanghai.

The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels, as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

Hongkong, December 22nd, 1920. [1920]

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

at 9.15 P.M. sharp.

Return for a short farewell season of the

BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY

In their repertoire of New Plays

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"BILLETED"

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29th—

"CAESAR'S WIFE"

THURSDAY, Dec. 30th—

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

Booking Plans Open at MOUTRIE'S, PHILIP CARLTON, [1920]

INTIMATION

WINES & SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD VALUE.

Case No. 1—\$25.

2 Bot. St. Estephe Claret.
2 Bot. Port, Full Bodied.
2 Bot. Vino de Pasto, Sherry.
1 Bot. Gin.
1 Bot. Superior Pale Brandy.
1 Bot. "E" Whisky.
1 Bot. Green Menthie, M.B.R.

Case No. 2—\$30.

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
2 Bot. St. Estephe Claret.
1 Bot. Vino de Pasto Sherry.
1 Bot. Superior Light Port.
1 Bot. Madeira, Sandeman's.
1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac.
1 Bot. "E" Whisky.
1 Bot. Thorne's No. 4 Old Vat Whisky.
1 Bot. Chablis.
1 Bot. Curacao, Red.

Case No. 3—\$35.

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 Bot. Manzanilla Sherry (25 years old).
1 Bot. Very Fine Old Tawny Port.
1 Bot. Port, Superior Old.
1 Bot. "E" Old Brown Brandy.
1 Bot. "E" Whisky.
1 Bot. Thorne's No. 4 Old Vat Whisky.
1 Bot. Chablis.
1 Bot. Green Menthie, M.B.R.
1 Bot. St. Julien Claret.

The above Prices include duty, which will be deducted for Export and Shipping Orders.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616. [11]

BIRTHS.

BLACKWELL—At Shanghai, December 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. P. W. BLACKWELL, a daughter.

BYRN—At Shanghai, December 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. K. BYRN, a daughter.

GRAYBURN—At London, November 11th, wife of W. M. GRAYBURN, Hongkong, a daughter.

HUTCHISON—At Shanghai, December 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS HUTCHISON, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWETT—MACNAB—At Shanghai, December 22nd, HAROLD BROWETT, Solicitor, Shanghai, to KATHLEEN ALICE ELISE MACNAB-WALKER, daughter of the late Dr. A. J. MacNab-Walker, of London.

HOLMAN—BLACK—At Shanghai, December 18th, GUY HOLMAN, to MARGARET BLACK.

DEATH.

CARRIE—On the 24th December, 1920, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. CARRIE.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Rd. C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C. [1920]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 23RD, 1920.

EDUCATING YOUNG CHINA.

No British subject in China can fail to be impressed with the importance of fostering Chinese education under British influence. The encouragement given by the United States to young Chinese to complete their education in the universities and workshops of that country is in strong contrast to what has been done—or, rather, what has been left undone—by the British in this respect. To put the matter on the purely commercial ground of profit and loss, it would be good business if arrangements can be made for thousands of Chinese students to go to Great Britain, where there are only hundreds now.

The young Chinese who are educated abroad, and obtaining responsible positions, naturally turn to the country in which they were trained when they want foreign advice and assistance, or have occasion to place contracts for industrial plant and equipment, etc. But apart from these considerations, there is, as is well known, an age-long friendship between ourselves and the people of China, and this makes it all the more desirable to foster an intellectual "entente cordiale" as much as possible.

A report from Paris dealing with the recent mission to China of the former Prime Minister, M. PAUL PAINLEVÉ, leaves no room for doubt that the French are keenly alive to the importance of this subject. M. PAINLEVÉ discussed the question with the Chinese Government, when he was in Peking, and he states that the latter have agreed to provide an annual subsidy of 24,000 for the Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises in Paris, and, in addition, have consented to furnish a sum of £20,000 per annum for the creation of a branch of the University of Paris in one of the Chinese Universities on the condition that the French Government supplies a similar subvention. M. PAINLEVÉ, it may be added, told an interviewer that although the Franco-Chinese School at Shanghai, which was formerly a German institution, has been closed for the past three years, the Germans have already "opened another school at the very gates of Shanghai."

Mr. F. ANDERSON, Chairman of the China Association in London, made a pointed reference to the question of Chinese education at the annual dinner of the Association, in London, a few weeks ago. No part of his speech met with more cordial approval, we are told, than his statement that it is hoped the matter will receive from His Majesty's Government the consideration which its importance deserves. At the same time it would be idle to ignore the fact that very little, if anything, will be accomplished in this direction unless pressure is brought to bear on the authorities at home by British public opinion in China. To the official mind China is a very long way off. A casual question in the House of Commons about the rate of pay of the village constable at Little Piddington, or about the average age of the "flappers" employed in the South Kensington Museum will raise more excitement in the Departments at Whitehall than any number of polite inquiries as to the education of Chinese students in Great Britain. An agitation is necessary.

An organised agitation may be said to have started with the resolutions adopted by the Associated British Chambers of Commerce at their recent Congress in Shanghai, though the special object these resolutions had in view was the support of British schools in China giving a high class secondary education to Chinese students. What may be described as the preamble of the five resolutions passed by the Congress said: "In view of the importance, from a national standpoint of ensuring the adequate maintenance and development of British educational and medical work in China, this conference urges upon British merchants the necessity for unified effort to that end." The resolutions themselves indicated the lines on which this principle should be applied. Sir JOHN JORDAN, speaking at the China Association dinner in London, without knowledge, presumably, of the interest which the British Chambers of Commerce were evincing in this matter at their Conference in Shanghai, remarked: "As I have urged time after time in China, I think that the British merchant in China ought to do something, and then I think a Government will be ashamed into doing something." It is evidently takes a lot to shame the Imperial Government into doing something in this matter, or Hongkong would not have been left entirely to bear the financial burdens of the Hongkong University. Perhaps there has not been sufficient "agitation." With the combined pressure of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China and the China Association in London, the Imperial Government may perhaps be persuaded to do something in a matter which, in the words of Sir JOHN JORDAN, will affect our British trade very closely indeed. The longer it is delayed the worse it will be for British trade.

Another earthquake shock was distinctly felt in the Colony on Sunday, at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, A.O.A., has been added to the list of auditors in the Colony.

The directors of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 88 per share.

Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Lady Chater returned to the Colony on Sunday by the Paul Lear.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General at Canton, is returning to China on the Blue Funnel str. Anchises.

Mr. H. H. Fox, H.M. Commercial Counsellor in China, has arranged to return to China from England early in December.

The annual meeting of the Anti-Opium Society was held in London on November 12th. Sir John Jordan, late British Minister at Peking, who was present, announced a number of resolutions relating to the opium situation in China.

Under a regulation by the Governor-in-Council just made, dogs brought from the Philippine Islands will now be permitted to land in the Colony.

The late Mrs. Catharine Marden-Ranger, who was born in Hongkong, a daughter of the late Capt. Mardon, of Saribitor, left estate of the gross value of £38,483.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. William H. Gale to act as Consul-General for the United States of America in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

According to the *Possische Zeitung*, M. Wosnesensky, head of the Far East Department in the Moscow Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Berlin on November.

Among the passengers who arrived by the P. & O. *Plasy* on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Raworth, Mrs. Stark, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Packham and Mr. H. E. Campbell.

A quartermaster on a Japanese steamer was fined £70 at the Greenwich Police Court recently for concealing 468 bottles of whisky in the vessel with intent to defraud the Customs.

A sensational tragedy occurred at the Russian Club, Tientsin, recently when a young Russian officer, who had

THE KING'S SPEECH: REVIEW OF EVENTS ON PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: MR. BALFOUR SURVEYS ITS WORK. UNITED STATES FINANCE: FORECAST OF LARGE DEFICITS.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING'S SPEECH. TRADE DEPRESSION AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, December 22nd.
The King's speech on the prorogation of Parliament, referring to foreign relations, says the situation in Greece will require the earnest attention of my Government, who, in conjunction with the Allies, will endeavour to reach a solution compatible with their joint responsibilities.

His Majesty trusts that trade will shortly recommence with Russia, and that this will lead to an era of peace. It is most important, however, that Poland and her neighbours compose their political differences and devote their undivided energies to producing internal stability and economic reconstruction.

Referring to the acceptance of mandates for Mesopotamia, Palestine, German South-West Africa, and the German Possessions in the Pacific, His Majesty says: "It will be the high task of all my Governments to superintend and assist the development of these countries, according to their varying degrees of advancement, for the benefit of their inhabitants and the general welfare of mankind."

Referring to the League of Nations, His Majesty earnestly hopes that the spirit of harmony and goodwill between nations that was manifested at the Assembly is an augury of the value of the League as a force for conciliation and peace throughout the world.

Referring to the return of the Prince of Wales from Australasia and the West Indies, His Majesty expresses the liveliest gratification at the enthusiastic affection with which His Royal Highness was everywhere received. He is confident that the Prince has done much to strengthen the mutual sympathy and trust cementing the Empire.

As regards the expenditure arising from the war, His Majesty says that the difficulties common to the whole world have nowhere been met so successfully as in Great Britain.

His Majesty, referring to Ireland, hopes that the new Government of Ireland Act, which is the fruit of over thirty years' ceaseless controversy, will finally bring unity and friendship between all the people of the United Kingdom.

The Government are carefully and anxiously considering the question of naval strength as affected by the latest developments of naval warfare. The King is glad to believe that the difficulties which beset the people in war-time, especially in industrial affairs, are giving place to a better general understanding of the problems of industry and to better relations between employers and employed. The darkest cloud on the horizon is the growing unemployment, which springs less from internal causes than from the contraction of export trade due to the poverty of other nations and their inability to secure orders in Great Britain.

His Majesty's ministers will continue to give their unremitting attention with a view to mitigating the hardships of unemployment. As one of the direct consequences of the prevailing depression His Majesty's hope that ex-service men, and especially the disabled, would have been absorbed into civil employment, has been disappointed. The Government has not spared any efforts to secure the men's re-employment, but it has become more than ever necessary that their efforts should be supplemented by the active aid and co-operation of the people.

PARLIAMENT'S RECORD. PROLONGED DISCUSSION OVER AGRICULTURAL BILL.

LONDON, December 24th.
Parliament has been prorogued to February 15th.
The House of Commons achieved a session record by sitting from 3 o'clock on December 22nd till midnight the next day, with only a break of one hour at midday. The Opposition strenuously opposed the Government's revision of the Agricultural Bill, and challenged divisions, declaring that the Government was subservient to the landed interests in the House of Lords. The Bill oscillated between the Lords and the Commons until nearly midnight, when compromise resulted in an agreement.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. MR. BALFOUR SURVEYS ITS WORK.

LONDON, December 22nd.
A highly interesting survey of the work of the League of Nations during the first eleven months of its existence was given by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons. In the course of dealing first with the labours of the League from the standpoint of organisation, the Rt. Hon. gentleman referred to the division of the League's expenditure between the members, which, he said, led to a great deal of trouble. The present system was admittedly notoriously unfair. The chief victims happened to be the members of the British Empire, who were liable for forty per cent. of the League's expenditure. The Dominions' statesmen very properly spent a good deal of time discussing that.

Referring to the International Court of Justice, Mr. Balfour recalled that it was converted from a compulsory to an optional body in so far as it affected any nation's obligation to go before it. Great Britain and all her Dominions subscribed to the arrangement and he did not doubt that it would be universally approved, and when half the nations had done this the Court would come into existence.

It had been decided to defer proposals to amend the provisions of the League until it had existed for a year. The fact was that it was admittedly imperfect and must be changed after mature consideration. He mentioned China's replacement of Greece as one of the four non-permanent members on the Council, which was the most important body of the League. It met monthly or bi-monthly and conducted to very large extent the League's business.

Turning to the economic work of the League, Mr. Balfour described the scheme, thought out by an Amsterdam banker, for commercial credits, which the League had adopted. By this scheme the present formidable difficulty in the way of the international exchange of goods would be somewhat mitigated. It would allow countries requiring essential imports to have their national assets valued by the League with the object of enabling the former to raise mortgage bonds secured upon those assets for the payment of goods. It would be optional for any exporting country to accept the Bonds. Mr. Balfour thought it extremely probable that the scheme would prove useful.

Sir Robert Horne had authorised him to say that the Government were seriously considering whether such a scheme might be supplemented by a form of insurance rendering currency and utility Bonds more certain.

Dealing with the League's political work, Mr. Balfour referred to disarmament, upon which he spoke disappointedly. He admitted that the League had been able to do very little in this direction. Nobody who remembered that there were nations of immense potential military importance outside the League would doubt that more could not have been done. He hoped the modest step taken would be carried further at the next Assembly. The question of traffic in arms was also in an unsatisfactory position, notwithstanding that important Powers had signed the Convention, which, however, had not been ratified.

Discussing the mandates, Mr. Balfour described the machinery provided for dealing the mandates properly carried out, which machinery, he thought, was fair and workable. He traversed the same ground as that covered by Lord Robert Cecil in the interview already published. Mr. Balfour admitted that he did not know the present situation as regards Armenia owing to the obscurity which hung over recent events. A certain amount of success had already been attained in the direction of fighting typhus, absolute success was limited by lack of money. As regards the repatriation of prisoners, 150,000 out of 300,000 were actually sent homeward. He concluded by submitting that the catalogue of achievements represented a very creditable output, and declared, amid cheers, that he was more than ever convinced that he was more than ever convinced that we can never afford to drop the experiment. It seemed absolutely incredible to him that civilisation would ever consent to retrace the greatest step it had yet taken. (loud cheers.)

M. LEFÈVRE'S RESIGNATION TO WATCH GERMANY.

PARIS, December 24th.
In the course of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on foreign policy, the ex-War Minister, M. Lefèvre, explained that his resignation was mainly due to the Finance Ministry's demand for the cutting down of the army estimates with which he did not agree. He asserted that Germany was trying to reconstitute her armaments, as was shown by the fact that she still possesses tons of thousands of machine-guns, millions of rifles and a large number of field-guns.

Germany was also concealing 1,100 gun breeches in secret depots, whilst not a single model had been discovered of two latest machine-guns, one of which was capable of firing 1,500 shots a minute against aircraft. The other was intended for firing on the trenches from aircraft. The ex-Minister brought the Government to the understanding of a permanent control over Germany's armaments and to revise the Treaty of Versailles on that point. He asked for the maintenance of military forces which were indispensable to the barricade between Germany and the Bolsheviks was to be kept up.

DIPLOMATS' VIEWS.

Diplomatic circles are disposed to regard M. Lefèvre's speech on Germany's capacity for mischief as too alarmist, though they agree that it certainly has some solid basis. This is borne out by the knowledge possessed by the chief Entente Powers of the present existence of a composite and well-equipped German force in Bavaria described as the Citizen Guards.

Representations hitherto made in this connection by the Allied Mission have not evoked a satisfactory reply, the contention being that the troops are necessary owing to local conditions.

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA.

ATTITUDE OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
PARIS, December 24th.
The Chamber of Deputies has debated the Government's attitude towards Bolshevik propaganda, which, some deputies declared, is widespread in France. The Premier, in winding up the debate, said that it was the Government's desire to pursue the work of national reconstruction in peace and that they would defend France against the propaganda of social dissolution. The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 300 votes to 230.

REPARATION PROBLEM WORK FOR EXPERTS.

PARIS, December 24th.
A Havas message says:—
Le Temps believes that the Brussels Experts Conference which is to resume sessions on January 10th next will bring things to a conclusion soon afterwards, for Germany's paying possibilities being established the only remaining problem will be to set up a practical plan of reparation, which plan is to be carried out. The Allies are in complete accord on this point.

NEW COAL AGREEMENT.

PARIS, December 22nd.
Under the new coal agreement between Germany and the Allies, which has been practically concluded by the Reparations Commission, Germany is to provide a minimum of 3,000,000 tons of coal monthly, without compensation, as provided in the Spa agreement. France's share of this coal will be a little less than hitherto, as the output of the devastated French mines is at present increasing at the rate of 100,000 tons monthly.

Coal experts are of the opinion that the coal shortage crisis in Europe has definitely passed, owing partly to increasing production in Germany, France and the Great Britain, and partly to the industrial depression which has permitted the majority of European countries to lay up large stocks.

TRADE OF FRANCE.

FIGURES STILL IMPROVING.
PARIS, December 24th.
The official statistics of French foreign trade for the first 11 months of 1930 show that the situation is constantly improving. Exports exceeded by over 100 million francs the figures for the same period last year. Imports, during the same period, show an increase of some 500,000,000 francs. Another satisfactory fact is that food imports are decreasing steadily, while the exports of manufactured articles is increasing every day.

A former Cabinet Minister, M. Loucheur, speaking before the Chamber of Deputies, stated that the present economic crisis in the world is largely to be ascribed to exchange being in such an unsettled condition. He expressed the opinion that Great Britain and the United States present policy of financial give-up their present policy of financial isolation and to grant loans to nations which are temporarily embarrassed. He also stated that world peace would be completely restored only after Germany's disarmament. The Chamber by a large majority passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

TO HELP FARMERS. HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFFS IN UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, December 23rd.
The House of Representatives has passed the emergency Bill for the purpose of aiding farmers by the imposition of a high protective tariff on imported agricultural products.

POPE ATTACKS Y.M.C.A. "CORRUPTS THE FAITH OF YOUTH."

ROME, December 23rd.
The Y.M.C.A. is attacked in a decree of the Holy Office asking Bishops to watch while "organisations which are professing absolute freedom of thought in religious matters instil indifference regarding apostasy and to the Catholic religion in the minds of their adherents."

The decree mentions the Y.M.C.A., which, it says, is upheld by many Catholics who are ignorant of its real nature, and declares that it corrupts the faith of youth.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA. WHY BRITISH AGREEMENT HAS NOT BEEN SIGNED.

LONDON, December 22nd.
The reluctance of the Soviet Government specifically to undertake to discontinue internal propaganda in Persia, Afghanistan and India was explained by Sir Robert Horne, in the House of Commons, as a real obstacle to the signing of the trade agreement. He pointed out that this propaganda was avowedly directed towards upsetting British interests.

The agreement could not be signed until an undertaking were given. The British trader would be free to trade with Russia at his own risk. If the negotiations failed, it was believed and hoped that the agreement would be signed because its provisions were likely to bring about peace conditions, under which alone the prosperity of trade could really be obtained. Sir Robert Horne disapproved the idea that there were many commodities awaiting export from Russia.

ATTITUDE OF DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

THE HAGUE, December 22nd.
In the Second Chamber, Jonckheer Dr. van Karsbeel, presenting the Foreign Office Estimates, declared that the Government was placing no obstacles in the way of resumption of trade relations with Russia, but it was unable to accept responsibility for it.

He advised the Chamber to wait and see how the situation developed as regards breaking off diplomatic relations with Serbia.

NEW DOMINICAN REGIME. AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL FROM SANTO DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, December 25th.
President Wilson will shortly issue a proclamation authorising the relaxation of the American military regime in Santo Domingo. A Commission of representative Dominicans will be created, with a technical adviser appointed by President Wilson to revise the laws and the Constitution.

The proclamation which will be published in Santo Domingo states that the time States Government believe "insignificant" has arrived when it might "inaugurate simple processes for the rapid withdrawal from responsibility under the treaty with the Santo Domingo Government."

CHOLERA OUTBREAK. AMONG RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 22nd.
Cholera has broken out among Russian refugees. There were 70 cases in one day and 20 deaths.

ARMENIA'S SOVIET REGIME. OVERTURES TO TURKISH WORK- ING CLASSES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 22nd.
The new Armenian Government has issued a proclamation on approved Soviet lines. It declares the free possession of all land, forests and mines—whether private or belonging to the Church or State, and the annulment of all foreign loans, especially the American Loan, which, it asserts, the working classes in Armenia have been toiling to repay.

SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE. GOVERNMENT TO INVITE TENDERS.

SYDNEY, December 24th.
The New South Wales Government propose to invite throughout the world tenders for the construction of a bridge over Sydney harbour, at an estimated cost of 25,000,000.

FOREIGN SHIPS IN U.S. PORTS SUGGESTION BY CHAIRMAN OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, December 24th.
The Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee has introduced a Bill denying entrance to foreign vessels into American ports whose conditions on board are below those prescribed by the American mercantile marine. The measure, if passed, would be effective ninety days after enactment, and require foreign vessels to carry Shipping Board permits.

SILK COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION. LIABILITIES OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, December 24th.
The Raw Silk Trading Company has gone into involuntary liquidation. Its liabilities are estimated at \$2,000,000, and assets at \$500,000.

CONDITIONS IN IRELAND. DUBLIN CASTLE REVIEW.

LONDON, December 23rd.
The Dublin Castle review of conditions in Ireland states that during the week ended December 20th there was a marked increase in the number of organised armed attacks on the forces of the Crown. Seven members of the police force and 2 soldiers were killed, and 8 policemen and 10 soldiers wounded. Over 800 persons have been interned in Dundrum Camp.

EDITOR SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, December 23rd.
The Dublin Editor of Freeman's Journal has been sentenced by court-martial to twelve months imprisonment and the paper has been fined £3,000 for publishing unfounded statements regarding alleged floggings in Dublin Barracks.

UNITED STATES FINANCE. TREASURY FORECASTS DEFICITS.

WASHINGTON, December 23rd.
The Secretary of the Treasury, addressing the Senate Finance Committee, forecasted a gross deficit on national transactions for the present year of \$2,100,000,000; and a deficit the next fiscal year of \$1,500,000,000.

BORDER JUSTICE. RAND ON TEXAS JAIL.

NEW YORK, December 23rd.
Early this morning twenty-five masked men at Fort Worth (Texas) took a man from the jail—where he was incarcerated after shooting and killing a policeman, who was trying to arrest him for being in a state of intoxication—and hanged him from a tree near a grave. They disappeared after firing shots into the prisoner's body.

SIGNOR D'ANNUNZIO'S PLAN. UPSET BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, December 22nd.
The Times' Milan correspondent says it has now leaked out that Signor D'Annunzio's plan, just before the Italian Government's declaration of blockade, was to abandon Fiume to her fate, land with all his forces in Dalmatia and incite the population to attack Jugo-Slav troops, and, thus, create such a grave incident as to destroy the Treaty of Rapallo. Two destroyers loaded with Legionnaires had steamers in Fiume harbour, and a coast guard vessel was at the same time.

In view of all this, the Italian Government hastened its ultimatum. Signor D'Annunzio's army, which is numerically insignificant, is opposed to 25,000 Italian Regulars, and if the blockade is really effective D'Annunzio's adherents should not be able to hold out long.

U.S. FACTORIES. POLICY OF EMPLOYERS.

LONDON, December 23rd.
The Times' New York correspondent says that eleven out of the thirty-nine cotton mills are closed on the Fall River. Factories of all kinds are closing in New England and Eastern States or employers are drastically reducing wages. Apparently, the policy of employers is to force the conditions of production back to normal.

CRIME IN NEW YORK. NEW POLICE SHARPSHOOTER SQUAD.

LONDON, December 23rd.
A motor sharpshooter squad, aimed to the teeth, has been organised in New York to hunt down bandits. It consists of twenty motorcars, each manned by five men, with a miniature machine-gun. It is officially described as "most suitable for use in crowded thoroughfares."

BOXING. BANTAM-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEW YORK, December 23rd.
In the fifteen round contest for the bantam-weight championship of the world, Joe Lynch beat Peto Herman on points. Notwithstanding his defeat, Herman sails to-morrow for England to meet Jimmy Wilde.

PACIFYING MESOPOTAMIA. SIR PERCY COX DECLARES AMNESTY.

LONDON, December 23rd.
A White Paper has been issued containing the statement of Sir Percy Cox that the pacification of Mesopotamia has made satisfactory progress, and that it has been possible to declare an amnesty recently in the disturbed areas in the Middle Euphrates where the inhabitants have resumed their peaceful avocations. The Council of State has appointed an expert committee to draft a scheme for the organisation of local forces to replace the British Army of Occupation.

RIOTING AT BROOME. 20 JAPANESE ARRESTED.

PERTH, Western Australia, December 24th.
Special constables are controlling Broome. So far 20 Japanese have been arrested in connection with the riots between the Japanese and Malays.

WARSHIP TO WATCH. MASSAHOUSSETT, December 24th.

The warship Grampus has been ordered to Broome, presumably as a precaution against further Japo-Malayan troubles.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] JAPAN REFUSES TO HAND OVER ANFUITES.

PEKING, December 27th.

The Japanese Legation publishes the official text of its reply to the Waichiao-pu, on December 24th, in which the Japanese Government again declines to hand over the Anfuites, pointing out that precedents in support of such action are numerous in Spain, South America and other countries.

Yeh Kung-chao's visit to Mukden is regarded as evidence of the solidarity of the Chihli Party, though report suggests that efforts are being made for the restoration of Tian Chi-jui and the pardon of the Anfuites.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE DOMINIONS TO BE CONSENTED.

LONDON, December 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Commander Bellairs asked for an assurance that nothing material would be done towards the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance until the Imperial Conference, to be held in June next, had considered the matter together with the growing American-Japanese naval rivalry.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Government had already agreed that it would only act in connection with this matter after consulting the Dominions Governments.

JAPAN'S POLICY REGARDING ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, December 24th.

Baron Haysashi states that he is very satisfied with the result of the work of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. There are abundant signs that in the fullness of time the stupendous machinery of peace would function smoothly. No nation more earnestly desired peace and the opportunity for legitimate economic expansion than Japan. Her policy had always been directed towards maintaining friendly relations with China and the United States, while the Alliance with Great Britain was a source of satisfaction to the whole Japanese nation. Japan's hopes were fixed on a peaceful economic and social evolution to the Far Eastern peoples. Japan had no intention of setting the pace in the armaments race. Her naval programme was a measure of defence against an island Empire. Japan would be always pleased to join any discussions between the nations of the League on disarmament. Obviously, such a discussion would depend on the inclusion of all the great nations in the League.

SIAMESE PRINCE IN PARIS.

PARIS, December 24th.
M. Leygues gave a luncheon in honour of Prince and Princess Praphatsara of Siam. The guests included Prince Chaocharin, the Siamese Minister, M. Long, Governor-General of Indo-China, and Marshal Foch.

THE STRANDING OF THE "FAUSANG."

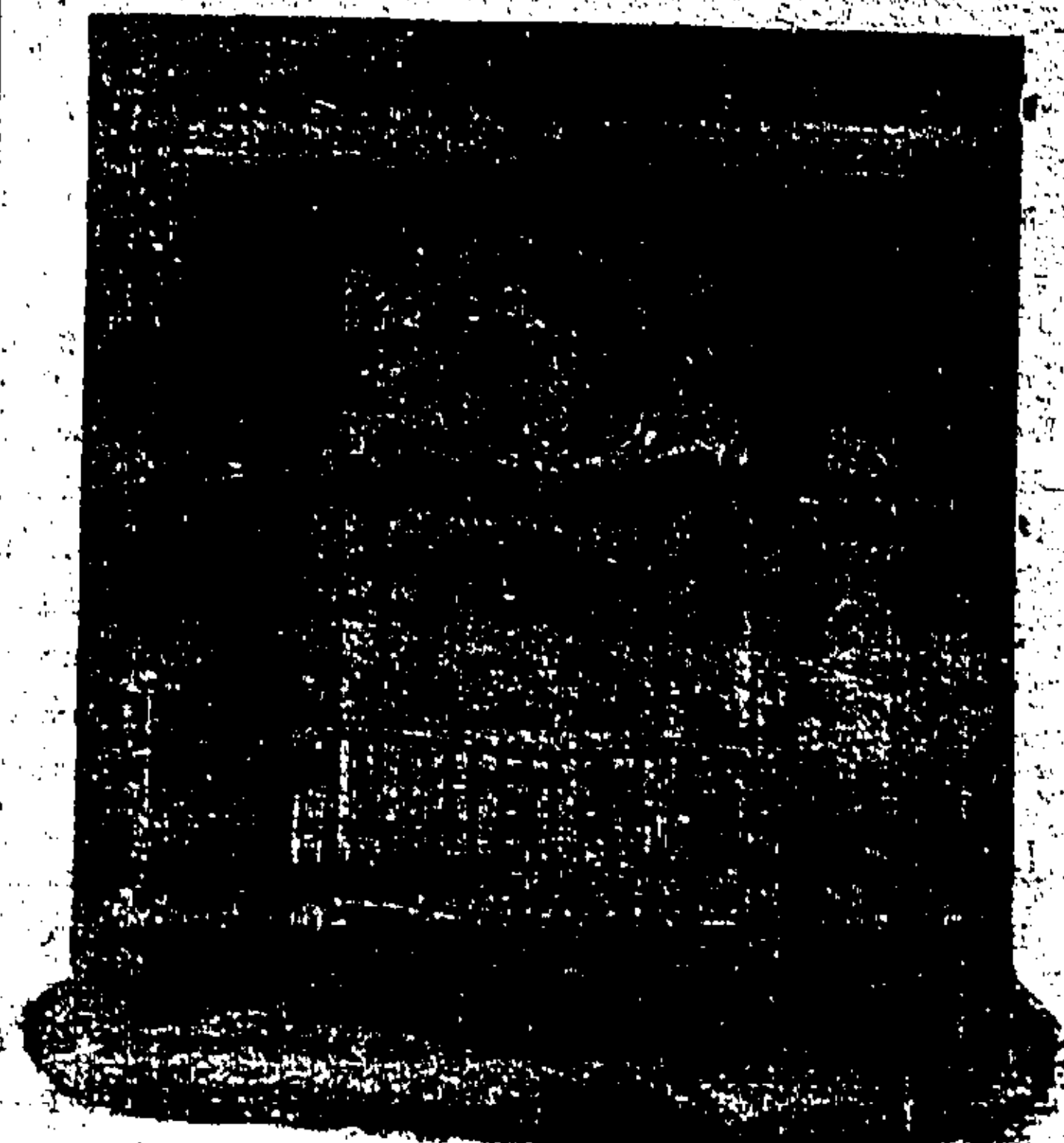
LONDON, December 25th.

BOARD OF TRADE CANCELS MARINE COURT'S PENALTY.

In response to representations by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the Board of Trade has decided to restore the certificate of the late master of the steamship Fausang, which had been suspended for one year by a Marine Court of Inquiry, held in Hongkong in June, in connection with the stranding of the vessel. (The Indo-China S.N. steamer Fausang, of which Captain F. G. Gill was master, struck on the foul ground situated North 20 degrees East from Black Beacon Hainan Spit. The Marine Court of Inquiry held in Hongkong, consisted of Commander C. W. Bockwith, R.N., (stipendiary magistrate and President of the Court), Lieut-Commander R. M. Stoddard, R.N., H.M.S. Titania, Captain W. J. Barkus, s.s. Sinkiang, and Captain E. D. Blackburn, China Navigation Co. The Court was of opinion that the stranding of the ship was entirely due to the careless navigation of the master in electing to pass the Beacon at 24 cables' distance, which the Court considered to be a dangerously close distance, and also in taking no steps to check this distance, so that when the ship struck the Beacon, according to the finding of the Court, was only 70 feet from the Beacon. The Court ordered the certificate of the master to be suspended for twelve months, but granted him a first mate's certificate during that time.—[E.]

STRAITS CHIEF JUSTICE CRITICALLY ILL.

CEYLON, December 25th.
Sir Aubrey Gooden, Chief Justice of the Malay States, is lying critically ill at Bath, where his wife has just died.



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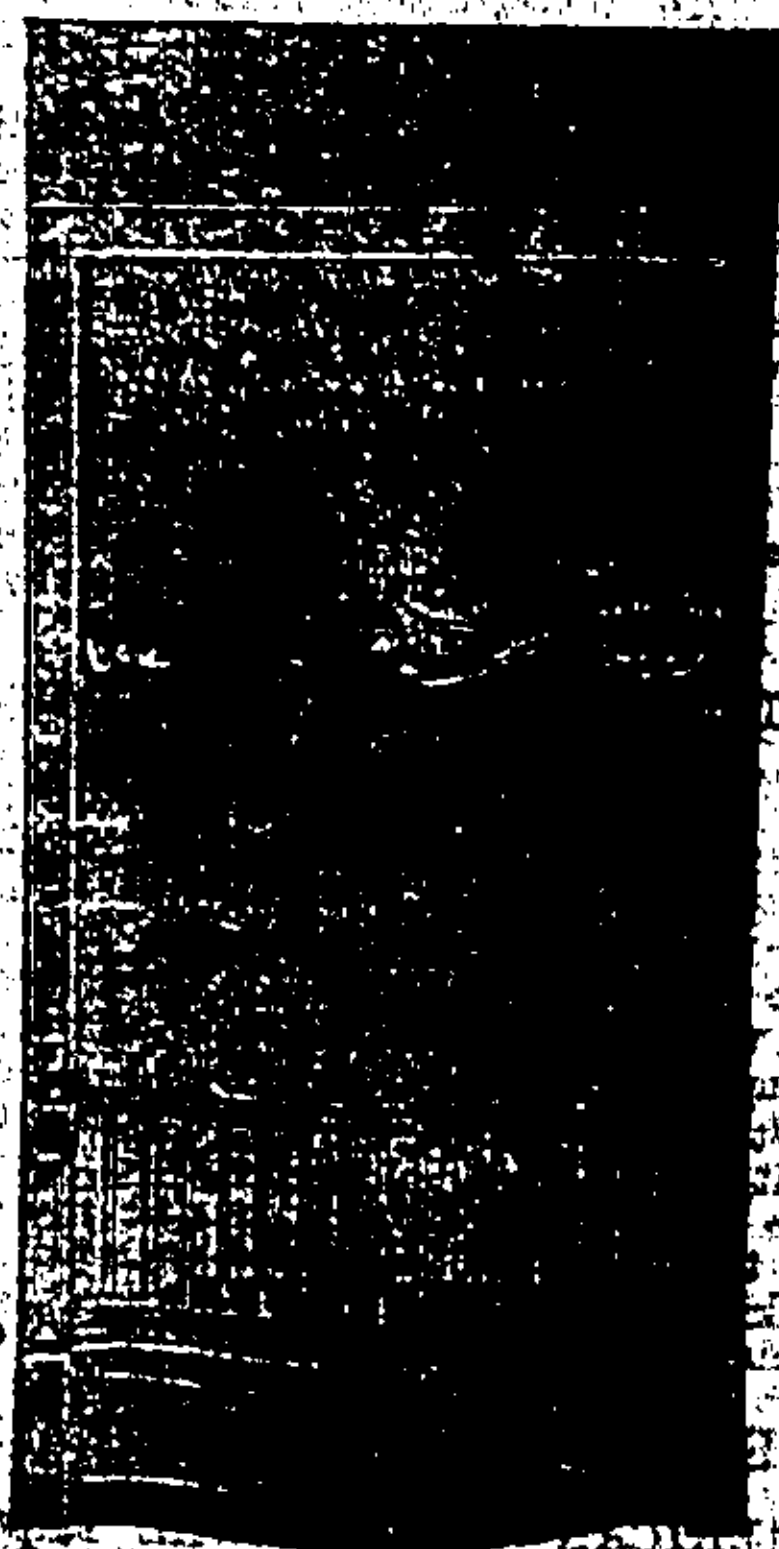
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one which does not cause constipation. It is the only
one which does not cause headache. It is the only
one which does not cause dizziness. It is the only
one which does not cause nausea. It is the only
one which does not cause vomiting. It is the only
one which does not cause diarrhoea. It is the only
one which does not cause dysentery. It is the only
one which does not cause cholera. It is the only
one which does not cause typhoid. It is the only
one which does not cause malaria. It is the only
one which does not cause fever. It is the only
one which does not cause shivering. It is the only
one which does not cause sweating. It is the only
one which does not cause thirst. It is the only
one which does not cause hunger. It is the only
one which does not cause weakness. It is the only
one which does not cause fatigue. It is the only
one which does not cause loss of sleep. It is the only
one which does not cause loss of appetite. It is the only
one which does not cause loss of weight. It is the only
one which does not cause loss of strength. It is the only
one which does not cause loss of vitality. It is the only
one which does not cause loss of life.

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FAR EASTERN CONSULAR SERVICE.

A SCARCITY OF CANDIDATES.

One of the latest number of the London
Daily Telegraph to reach the Colony
contains the following:—

Under the temporary reconstruction
regulations, the Civil Service Commis-
sioners announce a qualifying examina-
tion, probably the last before the intro-
duction of the new scheme, for appoint-
ments to the Far Eastern Consular
Service, China, Japan, and Siam. The
examination will begin on February 1st
next year, and applications must be
received on or before December 7th
next. The commencing salary is: China,
£300, plus war bonus of 14 per cent.;
Japan, £300, with war bonus of 40 per
cent.; and Siam, £300, with local allow-
ance of £100 and war bonus of 17 per
cent. The latter is payable on salary,
and allowance, being based on the in-
creased cost of living for 1918-19. After
passing satisfactorily his language tests,
a student interpreter, after a period of
two years, becomes a local Vice-Consul
on a scale of salary of £340 by £20 to
£360, and various allowances. Normally
he will rise to the rank of Consul,
approximately at the age of 40, with a
salary of £500 by £50 to £1,000, and
representation allowance of £250, with
local allowance at expensive posts. Pen-
sions are granted at the age of 60. An
officer receives as pension 1-30th of his
annual salary and emoluments for each
year he has served, subject to a maximum
of forty years, together with a lump
sum of 1-30th of the annual salary and
emoluments for each year of service,
subject to a maximum allowance of one
and a half times a year's salary. With
certain exceptions, two years' service in
the Far Eastern Consular Service counts
as three for pension purposes. Candi-
dates must have served in the Naval,
Military, or Air Force, but one who has
been found unfit and has served for at
least a year in a Government department
may be considered, and also a candidate
interned in an enemy country and pre-
cluded from serving. It is rather surpris-
ing to learn that there is a scarcity of
candidates for these valuable posts.

PRESENTATION TO MR. H. WYATT.

CUSTOMS' MEN'S RECOGNITION OF HIS WORK.

A presentation was made to Mr. H.
Wyatt, late Chief Examiner, Chinese
Maritime Customs at Shanghai, recently
by a number of his friends in the
Service.

The function took place at a dinner,
when an illuminated address handsomely
bound in morocco leather with a gold
monogram and signed by a representative
number of his late colleagues was handed
to him. The address was as follows:—

"TO HONOUR WYATT, ESQUIRE
We, the undersigned members of
the Customs' Outdoor Staff, request the
assistance of this token of our high
esteem and gratitude for the invaluable
and unselfish efforts you have made on
our behalf.

"Although you are no longer con-
nected with the Service, yet we can
assure you that the good work you
have done for us—your brother Officers—
will always remain fresh in our
memory."

With the address was also presented,
in an engraved silver cardcase, a cheque
running into, it is stated, nearly five
figures, representing tokens of esteem
from all parts of China and as some re-
compense for the 17 years' service sacri-
ficed by his unselfish efforts to amelior-
ate the conditions of the Outdoor Staff.—
N.Y. Daily News.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CHARTER.

The London correspondent of the
Manchester Guardian states that several
big firms—including a very important
Manchester concern—have subscribed a
large part of the sum required to start
the new business organisation to develop
industry in China. The committee ap-
pointed at the recent meeting is working
out a definite scheme, which will be sub-
mitted to a second meeting shortly. At
the first meeting there seems to have
been some misconception about what was
proposed. It was thought that it was a
question of floating a syndicate "work-
ing" a new Chinese concession. The object
rather to create a sort of commercial
general staff, which would have the task
of organising new industries in China,
to be worked jointly on co-operative lines
by British and Chinese capital, but under
British control. The Chinese authorities
have granted a charter, which, for the
first time, allows British commercial
enterprises to work outside the limits of
the Treaty Ports. And the case for the
scheme is that if the opportunity is not
grasped by British business it will
quickly fall into the hands of foreign
competitors.

VENUS OF THE STONE AGE

More prehistoric drawings of the
Amurrian period, twenty thousand years
ago, have been found in the caves of
Colombes, on the Rhine. They include what
might be termed a picture of the Venus of
the Stone Age.
This drawing, which is on a fragment of
mammoth bone, has been described by
Dr. Lucien Mayet at Lyons university.
The professor says that the drawing is
of two figures, a man and the headless torso
of a woman. The man is covered with hair
and resembles the prehistoric man of our
imagination but the woman (contrary to Mr.
H. G. Wells' conception) is of a remarkably
high type of figure, and has a slender, grace-
ful waistline, though the hips are somewhat
prominent and the general aspect recalls
forcibly the early manifestations of Greek
art. The woman is in a kneeling posture, the
drawing beginning just below the right
shoulder and ending below the right knee.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 23rd.
Edvard, Norwegian str., 1,066 tons, Capt. Johannesson, from Saigon, with rice, Thorson & Co.
Hok Canton, Chinese str., 593 tons, Capt. Leung Lung, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Yee Wo & Co.
Kum Sang, British str., 2,077 tons, Capt. Gilroy, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Shinsei Maru, Japanese str., 1,908 tons, Capt. Hara, from Nagasaki, with a cargo of coal.—Sato Shokai.
December 24th.
Changchow, British str., 1,205 tons, Capt. Partridge, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Chusan, British str., 1,334 tons, Capt. Eddy, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Chusan, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. Lewis, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Damodass, British str., 4,183 tons, Capt. Evans, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Hainan, British str., 611 tons, Capt. Page, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Hainan, Dutch str., 1,075 tons, Capt. Stahl, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—A.P.C.
Harima Maru, Japanese str., 2,845 tons, Capt. Ohai, from Singapore, in ballast.—H.B.K.
Kayong, British str., 1,603 tons, Capt. McFarlane, from Canton in ballast.—Dodwell & Co.
Kwangle, British str., 1,229 tons, Capt. Barker, from Hongkong, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Wichien Maru, Japanese str., 1,188 tons, Capt. Funakoshi, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.
Pakhoi, British str., 1,227 tons, Capt. Stephens, from Daiky, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sanyang, British str., 1,534 tons, Capt. Gibbs, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taitse, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. Masaki, from Wei-hai-wei, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.
Tak Sang, British str., 977 tons, Capt. Ritchie, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
December 25th.
Haldia, Norwegian str., 1,064 tons, Capt. Bull, from Saigon, with rice.—Thorson & Co.
Hydrangea, British str., 501 tons, Capt. Drummond, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chin On.
Jade, French str., 588 tons, Capt. Cornet, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Kai Yue.
Kapoo Maru, Japanese str., 2,806 tons, Capt. Nojiri, from London, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Kayong, British str., 987 tons, Capt. Jones, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kashing, British str., 1,143 tons, Capt. Hope, from Hongkong, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kwong Sang, British str., 1,428 tons, Capt. Richard, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Plaisy, British str., 1,345 tons, Capt. Clark, C.B.E., from London with a general cargo.
Rhesus, British str., 4,229 tons, Capt. Taylor, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sohin Maru, Japanese str., 1,006 tons, Capt. Fukue, from Takao, with a general cargo.—O.S.R.
Watan, Chinese str., 325 tons, Capt. Chan Kum Shing, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po Shun.
December 26th.
Aria, Chinese str., 988 tons, Capt. Purvis, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Chai Tak Loong.
Foochow, British str., 1,238 tons, Capt. Tonkin, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Footie, Chinese str., 859 tons, Capt. Miyooka, from Chefoo, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.
Fujisan Maru, Japanese str., 1,123 tons, Capt. Seki, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.K.
Havran, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Lapioque.
Lai Sang, British str., 2,225 tons, Capt. Mooney, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Mennon, British str., 3,018 tons, Capt. Beale, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Methuen, British str., 3,073 tons, Capt. Lamm, from Saigon, with rice.—C.P.O.S.
Paul Leat, French str., 2,954 tons, Capt. Casal, from Marseilles, with a general cargo.—Rodenfuser.
Skuld, Norwegian str., 640 tons, Capt. Gabrielsen, from Hakobe Bay, with a cargo of coal.—Thorson & Co.
Sunning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. Wavel, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tawing, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. Milne, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tzichot, Dutch str., 5,780 tons, Capt. Kroes, from Milke, with a general cargo.—C.J.L.
West Uclua, American str., 4,195 tons, Capt. Wilhelm, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—Struthers & Dixon.
December 27th.
Ihan Samud, Siam str., 904 tons, Capt. Ewart, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Fook Tai Cheong.
Zemora, British str., 3,238 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.
Shinku Maru, Japanese str., 1,998 tons, Capt. Hamachi, from Taingtau, with a cargo of salt.—Master.
Suyang, British str., 1,945 tons, Capt. Gibbs, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tungshing, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. Baxman, from Taingtau and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Tungshing, British str., 1,185 tons, Capt. Maki, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

December 24th

Chusan, for Shanghai.
Dononmont, for Haiphong.
Fusan Maru, for Takao.
Goronada, for San Francisco.
Haiching, for Swatow.
Hok Canton, for K. C. Wan.
Hsin Chang, for Shanghai.
Hwah Chin, for Saigon.
Kaiping, for Chinwan.
Knight Templar, for Yokohama.
Kum Sang, for Kobe.
Kunming, for Shanghai.
Lake Gilpin, for Shanghai.
Lung Sang, for Manila.
Paul Leat, for Yokohama.
Sanyang Maru, for Batavia.
Sui Sang, for Saigon.
Suyang, for Canton.
Tibodius, for Darin.

December 25th

City of Berkeley, for New York.
Damodass, for Liverpool.
Dryden, for Manila.
Kapoo Maru, for Keelung.
Kato Maru, for Osaka.
Kaya Maru, for Yokohama.
Kwong Sang, for Shanghai.
Nichiren Maru, for Hongkong.
Pakhoi, for Canton.
Plaisy, for Yokohama.
Sui Tak, for Shanghai.
Tung Sang, for Canton.
Yue Ying Maru, for Haiphong.

December 26th

Foochow, for Bangkok.
Kashing, for Chinkiang.
Skuld, for Macao.
Sohin Maru, for Canton.
Tai Kee, for Foochow.

December 27th

Delight, for Seattle.
Fujisan Maru, for Canton.
Haiching, for Foochow.
Hainan, for Haiphong.
Harima Maru, for Darin.
Havran, for Liverpool.
Sui Sang, for Shanghai.
Sunning, for Canton.
Tung Sang, for Canton.
Wa Sun, for K. C. Wan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Kapoo Maru*, from Europe: Dr. J. P. Laurel, Rev. S. W. D. James, Mrs. M. E. James, Rev. A. G. Lee, Mrs. G. S. Lee, Mrs. A. Habcock, Rev. and Mrs. F. C. Ouley, Miss E. Scottell, Mrs. N. G. Matland, Mr. J. P. Hall, Mrs. E. S. Hall, Miss N. Baldwin, Mrs. I. Holm.
 Per s.s. *Paul Leat*, from Marseilles, for Hongkong: Mr. J. Miller, Mr. G. E. Sed, Mr. E. G. Edwards, Mrs. Lebra, Mr. Gerolmatos, Mr. Bagram, Mr. and Mrs. Beaton, Sir Paul and Lady Chater, Mr. Maxime Levy, Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. de Castro, Mr. Beguino Luis, Mr. Schaefer, Mr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Schultze, Mr. Oscar Lutz, Mr. J. L. Ramsay, Mr. G. Hay, Mr. E. Curston, Mr. M. Ede, Mr. and Mrs. Fick, and Mrs. Brumey. Altogether the ship carried 333 passengers for Hongkong and northern ports.
 Per P. & O. s.s. *Plaisy*, from London: Misses Aglan, Mr. F. W. Ashurst, Dr. and Mrs. Braggwin, Capt. and Mrs. Ballard, Mr. F. Bond, Miss Bryant, Mr. H. E. Campbell, Mr. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Cleary, Mr. Crutchank, Mr. and Mrs. Coubro, Miss Cosham, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Cowen, Mr. S. Costelloe, Mrs. G. Cowen, Mrs. Church, Mr. C. Deng, Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Farman, Mrs. Farion, Mrs. Gude, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss W. T. Griffin, Mrs. Herridge, Mr. Hargreaves, Capt. Hazlerigg, Capt. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hood, Miss E. V. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Mr. Hood, Miss Hally, Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. La Touche, Mr. Leeds, Mrs. Livesey, Miss Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Liley, Mr. E. May, Mr. Mann, Mr. Mill, Mr. and Mrs. Molison, Mr. G. O. Mann, Mrs. Martin, Mr. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Moode, Mr. E. Mansfield, Mrs. Y. McIntyre, Miss McCorkindale, Mr. M. MacLellan, Mr. W. M. MacLellan, Mr. and Mrs. Mackham, Miss C. Pemberton, Mrs. and Miss Pemberton, Miss H. A. Parker, Mr. Pin, Mr. and Mrs. Raworth, Miss O. Moore, Misses, Mr. W. E. Smith, Mr. A. B. Stewart, Mrs. Smith, Miss W. G. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Steel, Mrs. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Sandercock, Miss Seaton, Miss E. Smith, Mr. W. Sims, Mr. L. W. Savalani, Mr. G. A. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Smith, Miss L. W. Warren, Mrs. Walsham, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. C. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Walton, Mrs. Weir, Miss Wray, Mr. and Mrs. Wang.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Tanda* left Moji on the 24th, and is due here to-day, at noon.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kyo Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai on December 25th, and is expected here to-day.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kumano Maru* (European Line) left London via Suez on December 5th, and is expected here on January 15th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Cap Finisterre* left Liverpool for Suez on December 19th, and is expected here on January 23rd.
 The R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Kobe on December 23rd, left there on December 24th, and was due at Moji on December 25th.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama on December 23rd, and is due at Hongkong on December 31st.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Achilles due January 8th.
Anchises due January 8th.
Crosskeys from Seattle, due January 1st.
Duquesne from New York, due February 2nd.
Edmore from Seattle, due January 24th.
Empress of Asia due about January 7th.
Empress of Japan due about January 23rd.
Glenn due about January 23rd.
Iyo Maru due December 29th.
Koto Maru (Calcutta line) due Jan. 2nd.
Lycan due January 15th.
Monteagle due December 31st.
Monteagle from Portland, Ore., due January 1st.
Nagano Maru (New York line) due 29th.
Protestant due January 5th.
Sanki Maru due January 2nd.

Satsuma from New York, due January 15th.
Shkodaki from New York, due January 10th.
Tamba Maru (European line), due January 20th.
Tenyo Maru due January 5th.
Totomi Maru (Calcutta line), due January 5th.
Tokachi Maru due December 29th.
Tokohama Maru (European line), due January 5th.

THORNYCROFT'S LAUNCH THEIR THIRD POST-WAR STEAMER.

Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., on November 18th, launched at their Woolston Shipyard their third cargo steamer within the past few weeks. This was the s.s. *Ville de Danemarque*, building to the order of Messieurs Le Groupement Industriel de Charbons et de Transports, Rouen, France.

The *Ville de Danemarque*, which was designed by her builders, is of the firm's standard well deck with raised quarter-deck type. Her principal dimensions are: Length (h.p.) 240 ft. breadth (moulded) 39 ft. depth (moulded) 18 ft. 6 in. draught 18 ft. 9 in. and her tonnage (displacement) is 2,000 tons. She is built of mild steel to Lloyd's requirements for a 100 A.1. class cargo steamer. The vessel's two cargo holds are 100 ft. long and the other six contain combined capacity for 90,000 cu. ft. while coal bunkers for 100 tons are also provided. Water ballast is carried in the cellular double bottom and all peak tanks.

The propelling machinery, constructed in Messrs. Thornycroft's Engine Works, consists of triple expansion engines having cylinders 18 in. x 30 in. x 50 in. diameter by 33 in. stroke, developing 900 i.h.p., and giving the ship's speed of 14 to 16 knots. Steam is generated in two Scotch boilers, each having two furnaces. These boilers are each 10 ft. 8 in. in length, 13 ft. 2 in. in diameter, and provide a working pressure of 180 lbs. per sq. inch. The 7 ft. 10 in. circulating pump is supplied by Messrs. Drysdale; the general service pump and the auxiliary feed pump, each 8 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 8 in., supplied by Messrs. Carruthers, are of the duplex type, while the Muntford duplex ballast pump is 8 in. x 9 in. x 8 in. The cargo handling equipment consists of four 7 in. x 10 in. steam winches by Messrs. Rogers; two are placed in the forward part of ship and two aft. Four large cargo hoists equipped with eight 3/4 ton derricks of pitch pine facilitate the rapid handling of the coal or general cargo which the ship is destined to carry. Accommodation for the Captain and officers is provided amidships, while that for the crew is arranged in the fore-cabin. It was expected that this ship would be completed and ready for delivery to her owners about six weeks later.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"WEST JESTER" ... 10th Jan. 1921

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overseas Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,

270 1st Floor, Hotel Manama, Telephone 2507.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,

COPENHAGEN.

M.S. "CHILE"

will be loading about the Middle of January for Copenhagen taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Scandinavian and Baltic destinations at Conference Rates. If sufficient inducement offers, essel will call at any Scandinavian and/or Baltic and/or Continental ports, including Hamburg, but excepting Havre.

For space and particulars please apply to—

THORESEN & CO.

AGENTS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK via Suez	Nagano Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th inst.
NEW YORK via Panama	Rama	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 28th inst.
NEW YORK via Suez or Panama	Goelle Prince	Brit.	Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	On 29th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Bolton Osmia	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	End of Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 31st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 13th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th Jan.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via T. FORM, SHANGHAI, &c.	Nile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 25th Jan.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER &c.	Katori Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst., at 11 a.m.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Crosskey	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 1st Jan.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Westwater	Am.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	About 10th Jan.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Monteagle	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 7th Jan.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via SUEZ, PANAMA &c.	Empress of Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 11th Jan.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & LONDON	Arabia Maru	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & LONDON	Tyndarus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Amazona	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Sidilia	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Alcinous	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Arva Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th inst.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Glenn	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 30th Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Hector	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Rosses	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Havre Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Machson	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Irion	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	City of Florence	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 15th Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Calcutta	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Tungara Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Borneo	Jap.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 15th Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Borneo Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Rangoon Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Dilwara	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Kunwang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Nippon	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	China	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Yao Wacryok	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Tanda	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Yoshiaki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	West Hinton	Am.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Taiyuan	Brit.	Los Angeles Pacific Nav. Co.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Yuan Ping	Chl.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Nikito Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Panama Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Kyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Aki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Hokuto Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Laisang	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Dilwara	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Kotom Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Sunning	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Tan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Films	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Amund Behle	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Sutyang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Halibong	Brit.	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Halibong	Brit.	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Chusan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Kaifong	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Takung	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Amakusa Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Sohu Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Yonagang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Yonagang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Shien Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Tylobet	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 1st Jan.
GENOA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Borneo Maru	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Jan.

C.P.O.S.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

VESSEL	DATE	TIME
MONTEAGLE	Jan. 7	Jan. 31
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 13	Jan. 31
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Jan. 23	Feb. 16
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 10	Feb. 28
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Mar. 15	Apr. 5
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 31	Apr. 18
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 7	May 1
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Apr. 29	May 16
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 17	June 7
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	May 28	June 15
EMPERESS OF ASIA	June 14	July 8

For rates and other information apply to
 HONGKONG OFFICE
 Telephone 725 Cable address: GACAN PAC
 CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"	S.S. "CHINA"
15,000 Tons	11,000 Tons	10,200 Tons

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEWYORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ESBJERG (DENMARK)

"CITY OF FLORENCE" 7th Feb.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to RICE & Co., CLARKE.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 18th Dec. 9 A.M.
HOIHOW and BANGKOK	"FOOCHOW"	On 25th Dec. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHANGHONG"	On 28th Dec. 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SUIYANG"	On 28th Dec. Noon.
PARROT & HAIPHONG	"TAIYONG"	On 28th Dec. 10 A.M.
SENTA, CEPU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 29th Dec. Noon.
SWATOW, BANGHAI & DAIREN	"WUHU"	On 30th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 30th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 1st Jan. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHENG TU"	On 4th Jan. 9 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all seaports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Yokohama.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore | WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29th at 12 Noon.
 "HAILOONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson | TUESDAY, Jan. 4th at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ROMEO"	... via Suez ...	30th Dec.
"CITY OF AGRA"	... via Panama ...	7th Jan.
"LAOMEDON"	... via Suez ...	13th Jan.

* calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG and CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORISSA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"RICILIA"	8,708	1st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"HREMEN"	11,500	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"DILWARA"	8,400	11th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"FIASSTY"	7,348	2nd Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"RAN" (Cargo)	6,000	31st Jan.	do
"DELTA"	8,200	4th Feb.	do
"DUNERA"	8,400	7th Feb.	S'pore, Colombo, & Bombay.
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	8,300	14th Feb.	do
"ALIFORE" (Cargo)	8,200	27th Feb.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA" 7,000 29th Dec. Calcutta via S'pore & E'pore.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"KANOWNA"	7,000	16th Feb.	Calcutta, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Mar.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	30th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	8,400	29th Dec.	Shanghai only.
"EASTERN"	4,000	4th Jan.	Japan direct.
"DELTA"	8,200	8th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
 Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
 Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYEE MARU" ... Wednesday, 6th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 9th Jan.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Friday, 7th Jan.

HAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

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↑ (Taking Passengers)

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"AMUR MARU" ... 27th Jan., 1921.

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"HAMBURG MARU" ... Monday, 7th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

"NANKING MARU" ... Thursday, 7th Feb.

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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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"HINYO MARU"	22,000	... Jan. 15th
"HINYO MARU"	22,000	... Feb. 7th
"FUBIA MARU"	20,000	... Feb. 24th
"KORRA MARU"	20,000	... Mar. 7th

↑ Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

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via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDIN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"KITO MARU"	17,500	... Jan. 15th, 1921.
"KITO MARU"	18,700	... March 15th.
"KITO MARU"	14,000	... May 15th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND REHIO" 10,000	On or about 15th Jan.
	"PORTHOS" 20,000	On or about 5th Feb.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, HINGA, PORT COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ	"AMAZONE" 10,000	On or about 1st Jan.
PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 15th Jan.

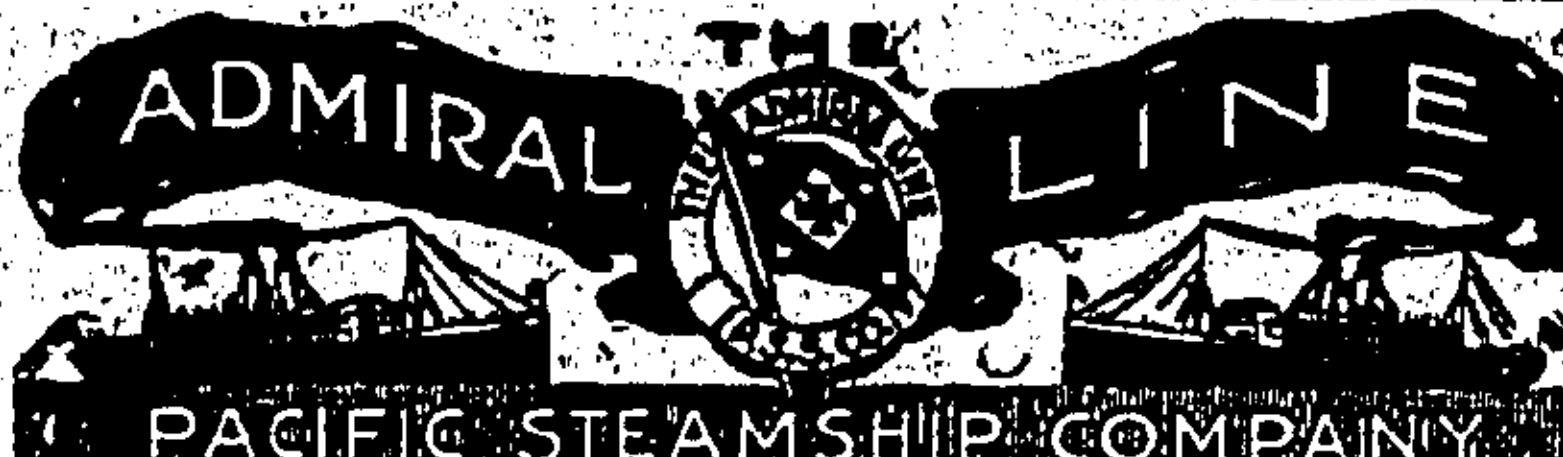
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